The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

First Meeting of the Cabinet Since the Recess.

The Efficiency of the Naval Service.

Special Message on the Darien Ship Canal.

Hoar Leaves His Case Entirely with Grant.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, Jan 4.—The first full meeting of the Cabinet which has been held for ten days took place to-day. It is not known that anything was done beyond the routine business.

COMMISSIONED.

The President signed quite a large number of commissions of unimportant revenue officers and postmasters, whose appointments have been previously announced.

THE NAVAL SERVICE.

The Secretary of the Navy has prepared a report in answer to a resolution of the House as to whether the efficiency of the naval service requires the maintenance of navy-yards at points so near together as Kittery, Maine, and Charlestown, Mass. It will be accompanied by the names of a special commission of two naval officers appointed to examine the matter.

THE DARIEN CANAL SURVEY.

On Monday the President will send a message to the House asking for an appropriation to defray the expenses to be incurred of the Darien ship canal expedition.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOAR

has returned to the city. The fact in his case seems to be that he leaves it entirely with the President to withdraw his name, or to allow the Senate to act on again—just as the Executive may see proper.

FRAUDULENT SEVEN-THIRTIES.

The seven-thirty bonds pronounced counterfeit, recently received from the Second National Bank, Louisville, were to-day returned to that bank as a fraudulent issue. Experts were puzzled for some time in detecting the variation with the genuine, and were finally compelled to admit that the bonds returned were much better executed than the regular issue. There are imperfections in the genuine owing to an oversight on the part of the engravers that were omitted in the counterfeit, and it was this difference in the genuine that first called attention to them.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—PROPOSED COUNCIL.

Superintendent Enoch Hoag, of the Central Superintendency, writes to the Indian bureau that he has arranged for a council with the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, Camanches, Osages and Kaws, to be held at the new agency of the Cheyennes, on the Canadian river, on the 25th of February next. Gibson & Stubb are to be present with Mr. Hoag, and it is to be hoped that the conference will result in an improvement of the condition of both the whites and the Indians. It is more than probable that he will before long be summoned to Washington, that the commissioners of Congress may avail themselves of his observations and experience in connection with Indian affairs.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.

Lieutenant Burns, commander of a squad of cavalry which has been successfully assisting the revenue officers in Southwestern Virginia, was yesterday ordered, by the War Department, to transfer his command to another section of country for special duty. The objective point of operation has not transpired.

TAX ON FARMERS' SALES.

Some time since, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued an order to assistant assessors throughout the country, in regard to the tax on farmers when they sell their own products, taxing them as produce dealers. Complaint has been made against Assistant Assessor Smith, of the Third district of Ohio, that he, has oppressed the farmers by unjust assessment. General Schenck, the Representative from that district, has filed his objection to the continuance of this system of taxation, and enters his protest to that effect.

[To the Associated Press.]

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The first regular meeting of the Cabinet since Congress took a recess was held to-day. All the members were present.

THE MIXED SCHOOL SYSTEM.

A colored child having been admitted to one of the public schools yesterday, seven white children were, in consequence, withdrawn by the parents.

MINISTER LOWE EN ROUTE.

Minister Lowe has received his final instructions from the State Department, and will leave for New York to-morrow morning, and the latter city for China, via California, next Saturday.

ARMY ASSIGNMENTS.

Considerable interest is felt in army circles concerning the contemplated change in the assignment of officers, whereby several officers who have been for years on duty in different bureaus of the War Department here will be sent to posts in the West, while many now serving on the frontiers and at other stations will be assigned duty in this locality. It is not probable the order to effect changes will be issued before the 1st of April, as the different chiefs of bureaus have been instructed to report the names of officers for transfer by the 31st of March. This delay in issuing the orders is owing to the fact that a number of the officers here will require time to arrange private business, and make proper arrangements for change of station.

ALBANY.

Organization of the New York Legislature—The 15th Amendment—The Governor's Message.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Legislature organized to-day by the choice of the Democratic nominees for officers of both branches.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate by Tweed for the repeal of the ratification of the 15th constitutional amendment, which was made the special order for to-morrow.

Notice was given of a bill to repeal the excise law.

A resolution was offered in the Assembly sympathizing with Cuba and denouncing the course of the administration on the subject. Laid over until to-morrow.

Governor Hoffman's message, which was read in both branches, says: "The State debt is $34,848,035 73, and the sinking fund will extinguish it at the present rate in ten years. The interest of the State debt should be paid in coin. The State tax last year was $14,-691 79." The Governor devotes considerable space to canals, and urges such legislation as will insure cheap transportation. He speaks highly of the State system of education, and hopes it may be perfected.

He objects to the contract system of labor in prisons, and calls the attention of the public charities of the State and commends them to the liberality of the Legislature. He recommends a number of general laws and avoidance of special legislation. The conspiracy statute in regard to labor he recommends they should be abolished. He asks for a law forbidding injunctions and receivers in cases against moneyed corporations in ex parte proceedings. He asks for a revision of apprentice laws and for a uniformity in registry and election laws. A revision of the criminal law is desirable, and the Governor recommends the repeal of the excise law.

He devotes much attention to commissions and governments and asks for legislation on these topics. He asks that tax levies and bills appropriating money be taken up early in the session. The Governor protests against the action of Congress toward States lately in rebellion and against the tariff; discourses at length upon specie payments, the currency, &c., and remarks that when the Federal treasury is ready to redeem the legal-tender promises in gold as fast as the public presents them specie payments are thereby resumed all over the country without further effort on the part of any one and without inconvenience to the people.

NASHVILLE.

Educational—Cotton Statement—Tennessee Railroads.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.—In view of the probable suspension of the public schools, the Germans of Nashville are to organize an English free school of their own.

The number of bales of cotton shipped on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad since the 1st of September to the 31st of December was 17,676 against 20,339 last year.

Only three railroads have paid their January interest—the Nashville and Chattanooga, Memphis and Ohio, and Mississippi and Tennessee. The last paid in part, leaving a small balance. The East Tennessee and Georgia road proposes to pay one-third in greenbacks, one-third in Bank of Tennessee notes, and one-third in coupons. The Mississippi Central and Tennessee road offers coupons. The Mobile and Ohio road offers to pay $40,000 in New York and the remainder in coupons at Nashville. Nothing heard from other roads. The Controller will not receive coupons in payment of railroad interest. The prospect of payment in currency is encouraging.

A Threatened Riot.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—The reduction of the wages of the laborers employed in digging down Fort Hill, led to indications of a riot yesterday afternoon, but the excitement was suppressed by the presence of a strong police.

Missing.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The buggy and Mr. Leonard Cracker was found this afternoon under the ice. There were no traces of the bodies either of the man or horse.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Strike of the Western Union Operators.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—There was a general strike of the telegraphers in the Boston offices of the Western Union Telegraph Company late this afternoon, in sympathy with the action of their brethren West.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—The telegraph operators of the Western Union office, in this city, twenty-seven in number, struck this afternoon.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—The telegraph operators of the Western Union office in this city left their instruments at 9:30 this A. M. The officers of the company have secured operators enough to do the business as usual in the main office.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The Western Union Telegraph in this city have been enabled to secure a sufficient number of operators to supply the places of the strikers, and have a surplus of ten or twelve for an emergency.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—Operators of the Western Union Telegraph Company on strike are considerably elated to-night over the news from the East and South. The office here is transacting all business, and it claims to be able to get along without the strikers. Specials from Washington and other places are coming through promptly.

CINCINNATI.

The Bar on Gen. McGroarty—Mercantile Library Association.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—A meeting of the bar of this city was held in consideration of the death of General Stephen J. McGroarty. Resolutions were adopted stating that he deserved the laurels he won in the service of his country; that he was a chivalric soldier who discerned the real glory of the cause to which he was devoted was truly without fear and without reproach in relation to the flag he followed; that he was a conspicuous orator and honest official. The funeral will take place at the Cathedral to-morrow morning, and will be largely attended.

The election of officers to-day for the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association resulted in the election of George W. Jones, President; James M. Clark, Vice President, and the whole independent ticket by decided majorities. A report submitted shows that the institution has 31,212 volumes.

CHICAGO.

Illinois War Debt—Minnesota Legislature—Gov. McDougall Returns from the War.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Gov. Palmer has received a Treasury draft for $52,397 on account of the State war debt against the General Government, being on rejected claims, which, with additional vouchers, were again presented and this amount secured.

The Minnesota Legislature assembled at noon to-day. All the members of both Houses were present.

Gov. McDougall left St. Paul this morning for the Dominion. He will reach this city to-morrow.

BOSTON.

Invalidity of Indiana Divorces.

BOSTON, Jan. 4.—A petition is before the Probate Court of Middlesex, Conn., from Harriet M. Shannon, claiming to be the widow of Oliver M. Shannon, late of Newton, desiring to be appointed administratrix of his estate, which is understood to amount to $200,000. Objection is made that petitioner was divorced from her late husband under the laws of the State of Indiana. Petitioner alleges this divorce to be invalid under the laws of this State, and claims to be able to show one or more judicial decisions already made in her favor personally by the Supreme Court of this State. The case was continued for a further hearing.

The Late Gen. McGroarty.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—A meeting of the members of the military organization with which Gen. McGroarty has been connected was held to-day, and resolved to attend the funeral to-morrow in a body at ten o'clock, and appointed a committee to wait on the County Commissioners and request the appointment of some person as County Clerk who will give the proceeds to the family of the deceased.

Putting a Husband Out of Way.

BIRMINGHAM, N. J., Jan. 4.—The trial of the dames Dewitt and Kitty Blanchard, indicted for the murder of Warren Blanchard, last April, was called to-day in the court of Oyer and Terminer. The prisoners pleaded guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Dewitt was sentenced to four years' labor in the Auburn prison. Kitty Blanchard was sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Syracuse penitentiary.

Hudson River Navigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The navigation of the Hudson is completely opened. The tow of barges and canal boats which were detained near this city by the sudden closing of the river in December left for New York this morning. A large number of tugs and loaded canal boats left New York for this city this morning.

The Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 4.—In the Senate to-day Lewis D. Campbell introduced a bill providing for the submission to the people at the next October election the question of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment. Read first and second time and referred.

The Schwarz Case—The Other Side of the Affair.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.

Observing a piece in your columns of December 31st, by one of your correspondents, accusing me and my family of ill-treatment towards my husband, which was very unjust and untruthful, and the whole is a fabrication.

1st. I wish to say that he (my husband) never came to this country and carried money to bring myself and family here, for it was my own money that brought me and my family to this country; and, for many years past, myself and two daughters have had all the duties to perform, both outside as well as in, he being totally unfit to perform the duties of a husband of a family, and on several occasions he has attempted to take the lives of me and my children, and but a short time ago he came home drunk and attempted to kill me while I was at work in the garden, and while in the act one of my daughters went to him and requested him to go to bed, whereupon he turned on her and struck her with a hammer, inflicting a severe wound in her arm, which so disabled her as to lay her up for several days, and on another occasion, while I was absent in Frankfort to pay Mr. Swigert a note of $310 which he contracted soon after we came to this country, which I knew nothing about, until about four years ago, when I was called upon to liquidate the same, and while there he again attempted to kill the children and they had to leave home for safety.

2d. In reply to my refusing to give him anything to eat, I wish to state, in regard to the time referred to, that he got up and left home before any of the family were up, and on the previous evening, after returning from town, he watched his chance and threw bricks and other dangerous missiles at me and the children.

3d. In regard to his intemperate habits, I will say that he has been a habitual drinker of ardent spirits for the past sixteen years, and for additional proof I would call your attention to some of the worthy members of the I. O. O. F., from which he was expelled on account of intemperance.

I will conclude by saying that I could mention several similar occurrences that would corroborate the above statements, showing his unkindness to me and family as a husband.

Hoping that you will give this due consideration, I remain yours respectfully,

MRS. SCHWARZ.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 4, 1870.

DEMOCRACY IN GEORGIA.

Counting Noses in the General Assembly.

[From the Atlanta Constitution.]

We have been counting noses in the General Assembly with the aid of a well-informed legislative friend.

The Democratic and combined Radical and Republican strength stands respectively thus:

SENATE.		HOUSE.	
Vacancies	2	Vacancies	11
Democrats	18	Democrats	84
Rads. and Reps.	24	Rads. and Reps.	80
	44		175

This gives the following party strength: Vacancies, 13; Democrats, 102; Radicals and Republicans, 104.

Upon this showing, the whole combined vote of Radicals and Republicans, including everything not simon-pure Democratic, gives only 2 majority over the Democrats.

But there are men classed as Republicans, who never have voted with the Radicals, and many of whom are now known to be opposed to Bullock's extreme measures.

In the Senate, there are 6 undoubtedly against Radicalism, and in the house 18, making an aggregate of 24 who will vote with the Democracy against the extreme measures of Bullock and a radical organization of the Legislature. Take this 24 from the Radicals, and the vote stands 80 Radicals to 126 Democrats and Republicans, instead of 104 Radicals and Republicans to 102 Democrats.

But it is expected that this Democratic vote of 102 will be diminished by exclusions under the oath.

Allowing 4 Democrats in the Senate, and 10 in the House, who are ineligible, which is an extravagant estimate, and their places filled with Radicals, as will be attempted to be done, and we have still 112 Democrats and Republicans against 94 Radicals.

Of the 14 Democrats, however, proposed to be removed, 2 have had their disabilities removed. Of the 12 left, the places of 3 will be filled by Democrats, as the next highest candidates. This will reduce the Democratic reduction to 9, of which, in the House, Bryant and O'Neal said only 3 were ineligible. And in the Senate only 2 are said to be really ineligible. This reduces the number of probable ineligible Democrats to 5, all told.

If the places of the 5 are filled with Radicals, this would leave the Democrats and Republicans 121 to 85 Radicals. There are other Radicals of doubtful fealty, to the number of 9, who cannot be counted upon positively to go with Gov. Bullock. In fact, it is understood that some of them have declared their determination to oppose extreme measures.

In the above calculations, we have taken the worst view against the Democrats. Others think that a still more favorable result will be seen.

In regard to the 13 vacancies, they will, when filled, most probably furnish Democratic members.

These estimates certainly do not justify the Democrats in resigning. They afford an unanswerable argument for sticking and making a fight for Georgia's interests.

☞ A young man living in Lafayette, Ind., is humility personified. The other day he asked a young lady if he might "be allowed the privilege of going home with her," and was indignantly refused; whereupon he inquired, very humbly, if he might be "allowed to sit on the fence and see her go by."

NEW YORK.

The Gold Panic Investigation Begun.

Fancy Prices for Fashionable Pews.

Stirring Address to the People of San Domingo.

Condition of the Money Market.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier Journal.]

THE GOLD PANIC INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The Committee on Banking of the House of Representatives will meet at the residence of Congressman Cox to-morrow and commence the investigation of the late gold panic. Not a single banker or broker has, as yet, been subpoenaed.

BEECHER'S ANNUAL PEW SALE.

At the annual sale of pews at Beecher's church this evening, five hundred and five dollars were paid for the first choice of seats. Last year the premium for choice was four hundred and twenty-five dollars.

SAN DOMINGO.

A document, intended for extensive circulation in San Domingo, has just been printed in this city. It reads as follows:

PEOPLE OF SAN DOMINGO: The man who professes to have been fighting for our freedom are selling you into slavery. They have taken your wealth, your children and friends under the pretext that you should have to return enlarged liberties and a paternal government; and you were willing to sacrifice all for what you loved best on earth—your native country. You were willing to forego everything for this, for freedom, for self government. But what are you to get instead? You are to get liberty to serve the stranger; you are to be free to become slaves. The Bay of Savana has been leased by Baez to the Government of the United States of America for $150,000 a year. It has already been formally taken possession of by that nation, and their flag has been unfurled upon St. Domingo soil, thus basely bartered away for lucre. This leasing of the property of the people is only the first step made by traitors toward selling our country in its entirety to America, a Government that is now eagerly grasping after all the territory it can occupy. When the time arrives that sees San Domingo annexed to the United States you will find yourselves the same as, nay worse, than a conquered people. Your consciences will be ruled by other hands; your rights will be proscribed by men who refuse reconstruction to many of their own States, with which they were recently at war and which they subjugated. Will they treat strangers better than their own flesh and blood? Already Americans are being brought into the island to supplant our native laborers. Samana will be a colony of foreigners on San Domingo soil, and yet independent of its laws. It should awaken you, fellow-countrymen, to your true position. The Government of Baez, it is evident, is deceiving you on all sides. Their specious pretenses are but to blind you; their pretended sympathy and desire for your material welfare is hypocrisy. They are betraying you with a kiss. You ask, then, what you should do under the circumstance? There are those who are quietly preparing to teach. Only be ready when the day of freedom is proclaimed. It may be a long and bloody struggle, costing many lives; it may be accomplished by a lightning flash, requiring the sacrifice of only one.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—The money market was again stringent to-day, ranging generally at 7 per cent gold, on call, with many transactions at 1-16 per cent. The discount market was disturbed by the failure of Hugh N. Camp & Co., sugar refiners, with liabilities of about $850,000. The nominal rates for prime indorsed notes are 10 to 13 per cent.

The gold market opened at 119¾, and advanced to 119⅞. After the board adjourned the quotations were 119⅝@119¾, at the close at 6 P.M. The stock market was steady and advanced in the morning, but afterward fell off and was dull and heavy. New Jersey Central advanced to 94 owing to a speculative purchase by a bank official. Pacific mail declined to 40⅝, but afterwards improved and closed at 41⅜@41⅝.

[To the Associated Press.]

MR. JOSEPHS, OF CINCINNATI.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—In the Supreme Court to-day application was made to Judge Cardoza, by Wm. F. Howe for the discharge on bail of Daniel Joseph, of Cincinnati, charged with having obtained by false pretenses some $66,000 worth of goods from Claflin & Weller, and other merchants of this city. The District Attorney resisted the application and Judge Cardoza reserved his decision.

OPERA BOUFFE.

The French opera at Theatre Francais last night was largely attended by the demi monde and ward politicians, but up to two o'clock no disturbance had occurred. The usual license prevailed in the boxes and on the floor.

SCANDAL IN FASHIONABLE CIRCLES.

Mrs. Georgiana Rinney, the divorced wife of Courtland Rinney, Esq., one of the Poughkeepsie Knickerbockers, made an application lately before Judge Freeman to open the judgment of divorce granted against her. Rinney moved in high fashionable circles. The lady is beautiful, and the scandal has caused much comment. It is reported that her infidelity occurred during last summer at Long Branch. Yesterday Judge Freeman denied the motion to open the divorce.

GALAPAGOS.

Panama papers, of December 21st, have been received at Mobile per steamer California. Little news. A rumor at Lima says the U. S. steamer Nyack had gone to Galapagos Island to take formal possession in the name of the United States.

OCEAN MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Postoffice Department has made arrangements with the Bremen line to carry an English mail to Southampton, and a German mail to Bremen on Saturday. The Hamburg line will continue for the present to carry the French mails every Tuesday, while the Williams & Guion line will carry mails to Queenstown every Wednesday.

WHISKEY BRANDS IN BROOKLYN.

T. C. Gatfield, wholesale liquor dealer at 145 Johnson Lane, and a rectifier in the second district of Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on charge of having defrauded the government out of a large amount of money by not keeping the books and receipts required by law.

MR. JOSEPHS, OF CINCINNATI.

Application was made to Judge Cardoza that the Cincinnati merchant Josephs, who was brought here by a requisition under three indictments for obtaining goods by false pretenses by habeas corpus, be admitted to bail. District Attorney Garvin, in resisting the motion, said the habit of men in desperate circumstances coming on to New York and purchasing large bills of goods was carried to such an extent that the losses to New York therefrom were from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000 per annum or more. The court reserved its decision, remanding the prisoner in the meantime.

CUBAN EXPEDITIONS.

It is reported that the Cuban Junta got off last week, quietly, the large propeller Uba, and have another about ready to sail. The rumor adds that three hundred men go on the latter.

CRIME IN THE METROPOLIS.

City Judge Bedford to-day charged the grand jury to wield their power fearlessly, fairly, and impartially in order to aid the authorities in their honest endeavors to stem the current of the daring and reckless actions of bad and unprincipled men, so as to teach them in emphatic terms that crime cannot be committed here with impunity, and, if they persist in their lawlessness, they will be made to taste the bitter fruits of their misdeeds even to the stern letter of the law.

Kansas Railroads.

[From the Fort Scott Monitor.]

The past has been a fruitful year for Kansas, not only in good crops and heavy immigration, but for the extension of her lines of railroads. The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad now extends south from Kansas City one hundred and ten miles; the length of the Leavenworth and Lawrence Branch, thirty-one miles; Central Branch of Pacific, from Atchison west, one hundred miles; Missouri River road, twenty-two miles; Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern, all of which has been built this year, twenty-one miles; Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston, forty-four miles; Topeka and Santa Fe, twenty-seven miles; Southern branch of Pacific, from Junction City down the Neosho, fifty odd miles; St. Joseph and Denver, seventeen miles; Kansas-Pacific railroad, four hundred and twenty-five miles. Thus it will be seen that Kansas, one of the youngest States in the Union, has eight hundred and twenty-one miles of completed railroad. There have been two hundred and thirty-four miles of railroad completed in the State during the past year. There are between seven and eight hundred miles of projected railroad in the State, a large portion of which is now in progress of construction. From present prospects, we may safely make the prediction that there will be four hundred miles more of railroad completed during this year.

☞ It rather smacks of injustice to lock a man up in a dungeon and feed him on thin gruel for refusing to pay his poll and dog tax, especially when he was illegally assessed and owned no dog. This was the hard fate, however, of a person seventy-five years old, in Lyndon, Vt. As soon as the poor creature was released, he brought an action for damages, when it appeared that, in addition to his other grievances, the papers upon which he was committed were informal and good for nothing. The most remarkable feature of the matter was that, after full statement and proof of these aggravating circumstances, the jury thought $200 ample damages—having an eye, we suppose, to the cost of the gruel which the old man had consumed at the expense of the county.—[N. Y. Tribune.

A STALKING SLUMBERER.

A Young Doctor Sleeps While Playing the Bass Viol, Winning a Game of Euchre, and Dosing his Patients.

Altogether Remarkable Somnambulism.

The following interesting history of a case of somnambulism, from the Chicago Medical Journal, was furnished by Dr. J. A. Allen, formerly a professor in the Medical Department of the Michigan University. The event narrated occurred while he was employed in the University, and furnishes one of the most remarkable cases on record:

It was my fortune, during a series of years, to have under direct observation a case of somnambulism, in some respects more remarkable than any upon record. The subject was a family relative and private medical student of my own.

The first time he was ever known to walk in his sleep was in the spring of 1847, and the first attempt was an unfortunate one, as he fell into a stairway unprotected by balusters, injuring himself considerably, although fracturing no bones. He had risen and dressed himself, but when awakened by his fall was utterly ignorant of his whereabouts. I saw him a few moments afterward and found nothing unusual about him, but he remarked that he had not felt quite well when he went to bed. For some months subsequently he would now and then get up, dress himself and go about the house without any apparent object, and, usually, after a while return to his bed voluntarily, awakening in the morning with not the slightest recollection even of a dream.

My young friend was an enthusiast in music, and a very respectable amateur. About the summer of 1847, a somewhat dilapidated base viol, which was a kind of heirloom in the family, was brought into the house, and he devoted spare moments to learning how to play upon it. Unfortunately, the antiquity of the instrument had told upon its keys, and unless they were wetted at each time of use it would not remain in tune. He was determined, however, to command its notes, and succeeded. His somnambulic walks, thereafter, led him from his chamber to the parlor, and to the bass viol, and the family would be awakened in the small hours by the inevitable tuning-up prelude, mingled with slapping of the old keys, and quiet objurgations on his part. Sometimes the bridge would fall down when the keys slipped, and sometimes a string would snap or escape from the keys; nevertheless he would persevere, repair damages, tune up, and then execute all varieties of music of which the machine was capable, not unfrequently accompanying it with his voice. All this would be done in total darkness. When any one entered the room with a light, he took not the least notice, although when spoken to he would reply in monosyllables or with considerable asperity. His face was usually flushed, although sometimes pale—the features immobile and passive, the eyes open, pupils dilated; the surface glazed, and the lids apparently motionless. The extremities warm and the pulse full, frequent and soft. Very often the skin would be bathed with free perspiration. Remarkably sensitive to titillations when awake, there seemed a total absence of reflex movements from this cause, while in the somnambulistic state.

As he extended his acquaintance with music and musical instruments, his feats became wonderful. While in attendance upon the Medical College at Laporte, the household looked forward with high anticipations to the hours when his skillful touch of the melodeon would wake them. He had a voice of the purest tone and very considerable compass, in fact, of rare sweetness. I am enabled to say from a multitude of observations that he played with a precision and skill while asleep that he could not approximate while awake. He also sits still, he could execute music which he had heard, perhaps but once, the evening previous or after a long interval—no note of which he could recall to his waking memory. His memory here seemed wonderfully excited. If interrupted, he was irritable in the extreme, but would go on with his music exactly from the point of interruption.

Whilst attending lectures at Ann Arbor, where I was then lecturing on physiology, I requested his assistance in enlarging some of the drawings illustrative of minute anatomy and histology, for use in class demonstrations. He entered into the work with great zeal, and proved very expert and rapid of execution. One evening, previous to the day on which I was about to lecture on the kidney, I wished the cuts in "Carpenter's Physiology," illustrating the tubular arrangement, etc., made ready. He had an engagement for the evening, but said he would try and prepare them in the morning. During the night he rose, dressed himself, played a few tunes on the guitar, part of the time singing (and, by the way, his guitar was about as dilapidated as the bass viol before noticed, and he had to knot one or two of the strings first), and then arranged the drawing paper, prepared his India ink and brushes, took the parallels and pencils and laid off the spaces, and worked for half an hour or more rapidly and perfectly, nearly completing the figures on pp. 595 and 597 of Carpenter's Principles, in the edition of 1853. He were taken from a previous edition not now in my possession. These drawings are now in the series used for illustration in Rush Medical College. Although we had a light in the room while watching him, he went on with his work entirely regardless of it. Before completing the work, he went to bed and slept until the usual hour in the morning. When at the breakfast he asked if he had been up in the night, as he had dreamed that he had. This was the only time he ever remembered even dreaming about having been up or occupied in anything. He had by this time become so fully aware of his habits, that nothing of the sort astonished him. Shortly after this he went to spend the night with a fellow student, but a little after midnight he rose, dressed himself, and went out, followed by the other gentleman, walked down to the Exchange Hotel, where there were a number of his acquaintances and others waiting for a train of cars due at that time. Some one rallied him on his being out so late, but, being cautioned by his companion, they did not attempt to awake him, but watched his movements. On being invited, he took a glass of ale, and then said he would only have time to go home and get his dinner before the afternoon lecture hour. He walked with his friend to our door, and was indignant to find it locked. His room mate (a cousin) admitted him, and awakened myself and wife. He asked if dinner was ready, and seemed astonished that it was not; then said he would get a drink of water and be off, "for old D. (one of the faculty) would be mad if he was late." I told him he had plenty of time, and he need not be in a hurry. He then walked into the kitchen, drank a tumblerful of water, and, looking up to the clock, although it was totally dark, remarked the time and started for the front door. I then told him that I was not feeling well, was pretty blue, and wished he would sit down and play euchre with us. To this he consented, so I gave him, and my took up his hand and said he would as lief play until "old D." was through lecturing, as to go.

The company sat down at the table with us, and we played "three-handed (cut throat) euchre." He dealt the cards in his turn, correctly, and "played according to Hoyle." In one hand, spades were trumps, he held the jack of clubs. Clubs being led, he first threw down the jack, then quickly picked it up, saying, "I forgot the left bower." It is somewhat humiliating to record that, notwithstanding our tricks and devices, he beat us in the game.

On its conclusion, he got up hastily and insisted upon going to the college. We only prevented him this time by throwing water in his face—the only method, by the way, in which we could awake him without great violence. Pungent odors, ammonia, camphor, etc., he seemed to disregard, or merely pushed away the object.

On regaining consciousness, he always appeared like one stunned or suffering from a severe shock. The influence upon the pulse or nervous system was also so severe that we never awaked him at these times if we could avoid it.

Wherever out of health, as from trifling attacks of indigestion, or after watching with the sick, or fatigue, he would be sure to be up and doing something notable in the somnambulic state.

One of the most remarkable of his exploits occurred several years after the incident just given. I think it was in 1850 or 1851. He gave me the particulars himself, and I have had the necessary concurrent evidence from others.

The circumstances were so extraordinary that they almost caused him to determine never to practice medicine again.

In the rounds of his practice he had a patient about whom he was very anxious. It was in the coldest winter weather, and the residence of the patient was about two miles distant. Visiting him early in the evening, he found him in a state so unsatisfactory that he informed the family that if he did not find him better the next visit he should change the medicine entirely. On rising the next morning, he went to the barn to put his horse to the cutter for an early start. He was a little puzzled at finding things somewhat misplaced, but supposed some person had been in the stable in search of a missing article. On visiting the patient he was gratified to find a marked improvement. He inquired when the improvement commenced, and was answered, "Immediately after he had taken the powder which was given in the night." The truth flashed upon him at once, but concealing his emotion he inquired, with as careless an air as he could assume, "About what time was it when I was here?" They replied: "Between two and three o'clock." This proved to be the case, as he was afterward told by the family where he boarded. He had been giving the patient some fluid medicine, which he ordered discontinued, and then put up several powders, such as he had concluded upon the night previous, combining them as usual and administering the fluid one himself.

The alarm of my poor friend at the possible consequences of a similar act in the future, may well be conceived.

☞ The hight of clouds is very variable, and their mean elevation is not the same in different countries. The stratus cloud often descends to the earth's surface. In pleasant weather the lower limit of cumulus clouds varies from three thousand to five thousand feet elevation, and the upper limit from five thousand to twelve thousand feet. Cirrus clouds are never seen below the summit of Mount Blanc, which has an elevation of fifteen thousand seven hundred and forty-four feet.—[Loomis.

☞ "When a great American dies," says the Boston Traveller, "the first thing done is to resolve to build a monument to his memory and the second is, to build it."

FOREIGN.

Italy Declines the Spanish Crown.

The London Stock Board Down on Erie.

End of the War in Paraguay.

Lopez Flees to Bolivia and the Allies Retire.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN BONDS AND ENGLISH CONSOLS.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—The Times this morning, in commenting on the Democratic opposition to repudiation, says no fears from that quarter is due to the fact that the American bonds bearing twice the interest, are not as near par as consols.

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Greville Nugent has been elected to Parliament from Longford over Martin, the Fenian candidate.

ERIE.

The stock board declines to quote Erie railroad shares unless they are stamped by the protective commissioner of London, appointed to guard the interests of the shareholders.

THE SPANISH MINISTRY.

The resignation of the Spanish Cabinet in consequence of Italy's refusal to permit the candidature of the Duke of Genoa, is announced. It is reported that Admiral Topete will return to the ministry.

SPAIN.

RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, Jan. 4.—A decided negative has been received from Italy in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa. As a consequence General Prim and all the rest of the Ministers have resigned.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

MADRID, Jan. 4, P. M.—The ministerial crisis continues. The telegram from Florence announcing the negative of Italy was received Sunday, but its publication was suppressed by the authorities until to-day. For two days the Government has been in a state of indecision as to what course to take. The Duke of Montpensier was expected to arrive here this morning, but his friends have telegraphed that he cannot come on account of the situation created by the action of Italy.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR IN PARAGUAY ENDED.

LISBON, Jan. 4.—The mail steamer from Rio Janeiro Dec. 15 brings the following news from Paraguay: Ysnatimi was occupied by the allies without resistance. Lopez has been driven from the soil of Paraguay. Prince D'Eu and Senor Paranhos were expected at Montevideo on their return from the scene of war. The former would reach Buenos Ayres about the 1st of January. According to very latest accounts the war in Paraguay was at an end. Lopez had fled into Bolivia with his family. An agreement has been signed between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, according to which Brazil will withdraw 1,400 men from Paraguay and the entire contingent of the confederation will retire.

FRANCE.

BREACH OF THE PRESS LAWS.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Rapel, one of the organs of the reconcilables, has been prosecuted for breach of the press laws in an article favoring political organizations among the soldiers.

THE MINISTRY.

It is reported that the new ministry will declare for and accept the programme of the right centre. The Ministers were received this afternoon by the Empress, who gave them a very gracious welcome.

The Patrie publishes some correspondence between M. Ollivier and M. Pierre Magne to prove that the latter advised the admission of members of the right and left centre into the ministry.

ROME.

GENERAL CONGREGATION OF THE COUNCIL.

ROME, Jan. 4.—A general congregation of the council was held at the Quirinal yesterday. The Pope was not present, and the Cardinal presiding by right of age announced the recent deaths of four cardinals. The appointment of Cardinal Bello as President of the Commission of Dogmas, and of Cardinal Caterini as President of the Commission of Ecclesiastical Discipline, was promulgated. The council is in session again to-day, and business of organization continues.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Jan. 4—P. M.—Consuls 92⅝. American securities quiet and steady. Five-twenties—'62, 85¾; '65, old, 86¼; '67, 85¼; 10-40s, 84⅛; Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 103; Great Western, 25¼.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 4.—Bonds firm at 92.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4.—Cotton firm; uplands, 11⅝@11¾d; Orleans, 11¾@11⅞d; sales, 12,000 bales. The Manchester market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, January 4.—Receipts of wheat for three days, 45,000 quarters, all American. California white wheat, 9s 7d; red western No. 2, 8s 3d; winter, 9s 1d; western flour, 22s; corn, No. 2 mixed, 28s; oats, 2s 9d; barley, 5s; pork, 105s; beef, 102s; lard, 73s 6d; cheese, 69s 6d; bacon, 62s; spirits petroleum 1s 3d, refined 1s 9d; tallow, 4s 3d.

LONDON, January 4.—Tallow, 46 and firm; spot, 50s; calcutta, 48s; refined petroleum, 1s 8¾d; spirits 8¾d; linseed oil, £29 15s; turpentine, 28s 3d@28s 6d; clover seed, 48.

FRANKFORT, January 4.—Bonds firm at 92.

PARIS, January 4.—Bourse excited; rentes, 74f 20c.

ANTWERP, January 4.—Petroleum firm at 60½.

BREMEN, January 3.—Petroleum firm at 7 thalers 6 groates.

HAMBURG, January 4.—Petroleum firm.

MARINE NEWS.

LISBON, Jan. 4.—The steamers Moravian, from Quebec, and Atlanta, from New York, have arrived out.

Startling Effects of Cotton Profits in India.

Mr. H. Rivett Carnac, the Cotton Commissioner, thus describes the effects of cotton profits and speculations on the natives of India: "All sorts of absurdities were committed. Silver plowshares, and tires of solid silver for cart wheels, made their appearance here and there. Fancy prices were paid for bullocks of a favorite color, or possessing some peculiarity of tail. Enormous sums were squandered on marriage ceremonies, and we may rest assured that the Brahmins did not omit to profit by the occasion. All these extravagances tempted many to defer the settling day with their creditors—a day which the 'mahajun,' or village banker, who regarded the peasant as a valuable milch cow, was not in the least unwilling to see postponed. And there is, unfortunately, a grim truth in what has more than once been said of the native cultivator—that he is seldom so self-satisfied as when he has a heavy balance at his banker's, on the wrong side of the account. The amount of his debt to the village 'mahajun' is, indeed, the gauge of the cultivator's respectability. Still, after having looked at the worst side of the picture, a very large balance of substantial benefit remains. The cultivators who, rendered enthusiastic by rich harvests, thought to gratify the bountiful mother earth by scratching her back with a plow of silver were the exception, and many had the good sense to feel that the cooling shade of mango groves and other trees, planted in hundreds throughout the country, and newly-dug wells, with a plentiful supply of water, to refresh the soil during the hot months, would be more highly appreciated by the parched and over-worked earth than any arrangements which gratitude for plentiful harvests and high prices could suggest. Thus the number of trees planted greatly increased, the irrigated area was extended, and much land lying waste was brought under cultivation. The people indulged in better food and richer clothes, and the demand for the rich 'dhotees' and 'sarees' of Nagpore (the loin clothes and plaids, the chief costume of the men and women respectively) increased, and, as an old Conservative Deshpandia, when dilating to me on the objectionable turn matters had taken, expressed it—'Every cooly (or laborer) took to dressing himself like a Brahmin.' Earthen vessels disappeared before pots and pans of brass and copper, or of even richer metal, sturdy plow cattle were imported in considerable quantities from all parts of India, the dwelling-houses of the people were improved, and in many cases mud and thatch gave way before substantial buildings of brick and stone."

Earthquaking in California.

The Sacramento Union has the following about the recent earthquake shock in that city: "Two very severe shocks of earthquake were felt in the city, causing a great deal of excitement. One shock followed the other at an interval of about ten seconds. The vibration in each case was, as near as could be ascertained, from north to south. They were of sufficient force to cause people to run from their houses into the street, and yet many people walking on the sidewalks at the time failed to observe anything unusual. Door bells were rung, and chandeliers and everything else that could do so, swung to and fro. The bells on No. 1's hose carriage rang loudly, and the alarm bell on the building tolled once. There were several 'Jakeys' in the house at the time, who ran out with commendable alacrity when the alarm was given, but they forgot to take the apparatus with them. As soon as the first burst of astonishment subsided, and citizens felt themselves safe, much curiosity was manifested to know how San Francisco had been affected, and the telegraph office became a center of attraction; but when it was reported that the Bay City had not felt the shock a disposition was manifested to believe that it had been no great shakes after all."

MARRIAGE.

Rules of the Churches in Regard to Marrying Divorced Persons.

[From the Toledo Commercial.]

Recent events having made the remarriage of divorced persons so prominent and excited so much discussion of the duties of ministers of the gospel in that connection, it may be proper to refer to the matter again, and inquire both as to the practice and the authority of the clergy in the premises. We deem it entirely safe to say that Mr. Beecher stands by no means alone in the matter of remarrying divorced parties. On the contrary, we are satisfied from observation and other information, that great and extended looseness exists among the clergy of more than one denomination. We are assured that many of these treat the marriage ceremony purely as a civil contract, and hence consider themselves at liberty to perform it for anybody entitled to be married under the statute. Indeed, ministers have told us this was the fact. It is not probable that intelligent persons could arrive at such a conclusion by any course of reasoning, but must assume it without reflection. A moment's thought would show, that while the magistrate acts only as a civil officer, aiding in the consummation by a civil contract, the clergyman acts in the two fold capacity of civil and spiritual agent—attesting the agreement of the parties under the law, and sanctioning and sealing it in the name of the Almighty. The one is answerable for the manner in which he discharges his trust to the state alone, while the other is responsible both to the state and to the church. From this it will be seen that while the magistrate is bound to look only to the law for direction, the clergyman must look to the statute and also to the requirements of his commission as a minister of the gospel. The one is required to act whenever called upon by parties authorized by law to marry; the other is allowed to exercise his own discretion in each case presented. A clergyman may marry whom he pleases, or no one; but the magistrate has no such option. The reason for this distinction is founded in the difference in the authority of the two. The civil officer merely declares the union to have been effected according to the laws of man—the clergyman according to the laws of God and man. The one looks to the statute to decide any question that may arise, while the other looks to that, to the Bible, and the regulations of his church. With this understanding of the matter, it will be profitable to inquire into the rules of the different religious denominations in this respect. After some inquiry, we have ascertained the regulations of the denominations named below to be substantially as follows, viz:

Protestant Episcopal—No minister is allowed to solemnize matrimony in any case where there is a divorced husband or wife of either party still living; but this not to apply to the innocent party in a divorce for adultery, or to parties once divorced seeking to be united again.

Catholic Church—Divorce, except as to bed and board, not recognized in any case; and no divorced party to be married while the other is living.

Presbyterian—Divorce recognized for adultery only, the innocent party to be allowed to remarry. We understand this to be the position of the reunited church, as it was of the recent branches. We think most, if not all other, Presbyterian churches adhere to the same rule.

Methodist—Substantially the same as the Presbyterians.

Congregational—The denomination having no common authority, except the bible, each separate church determines such matters for itself under the advice and counsel of associations; but we think there is little difference in practice in it, the rule of Presbyterian and Methodist churches being the one followed.

Baptist—Like the Congregationalists, the Baptists have no ecclesiastical authority, each church determining all questions for itself. The practice, however, is substantially the same as that of the three preceding denominations, the bible rule being the guide.

While such are the theory and rules of the leading religious denominations, it is without doubt true that many clergy are loose in their practice, so much so, indeed, as scarcely to stop to go behind the license presented by the parties. It is not for us to call such action in question, any further than their violations of church obligations justly subject them to the charge of inconsistency. So long as they keep within the statutes, they are only answerable to the ecclesiastical authority for what they do outside that. The ground of censure by Mr. Beecher was not so much that he married a woman divorced for a non-scriptural reason, as that he married one not divorced at all, according to the laws under which he acted. Had the so-called divorce of Mrs. McFarland been a real and legal fact, Mr Beecher's church alone would have been authorized to call him to account for his actions, although all persons would have been at liberty to judge of his consistency as a clergyman. But when he employed both his civil and ecclesiastical functions in promoting what is believed to be an unlawful and demoralizing act, he subjected himself to the censure of all good citizens, a fact of which he seems to be about as conscious as most other people.

GREEN-EYE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Jealous Ohio Young Man Stabs an Ohio Young Woman and then Cuts his Throat in Disgust.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 28.]

A terrible case of attempted murder and suicide occurred yesterday, at a house No. 835 Clay street, the circumstances of which are as follows: Sometime since a man came to this city and took his residence at the house designated above, representing the young lady by whom he was accompanied to be his wife. They remained there till to-day. He had been for sometime jealous of her, and to-day while she was standing near a bureau in her room he came in and asked her if she was going out. She said "Yes." He told her he did not wish her to go. She said she was obliged to do so, and started from the room. At this he drew a sword cane, and rushing towards her stabbed her three times, once in the arm, once in the back, and once in the breast. She ran into the hall screaming for help, and pursued by the fiend. The landlord heard her cries, and, coming out, met them. Walch instantly slashed a razor across his throat, staggered, and fell. The landlord ran to the police office for aid, and while he was gone Walch got to his feet, and, still nursing his deadly purpose to murder Mary, started for her room again with a razor in one hand and his own throat gashed like Banquo's; but fortunately for her he fell again in the hall, from loss of blood, and was found in that condition by the landlord and officer Gannon. His wounds may prove fatal, but the woman's are not dangerous. She is about 21 years of age, and quite handsome. The following letters left by the would-be murderer explain the cause of his fiendish acts:

MY DEAR MOTHER: One hour before I die you are running in my thoughts. I am sorrow you will hear this about your pet boy, but God or the devil tell me so. I cannot retain my long, long oath I swore when I left Toledo, So, dear mother, I bid you farewell. Pray for me, W. P. WALCH.

MISS ANNIE D. MURIE: I drop you these few lines before your Jennie and myself are dead corpses. I am the murderer, and do it for revenge. She has been false to me, and for it revenge I have. I am the person. She came from Toledo, Ohio, my home. We passed on the boat coming from New York as man and wife. So if you wish to take care of her body, come and do so. You will find me at 835 Clay street.

Please have one of my friends telegraph to my brother-in-law, Frank J. Scott, Toledo, Ohio.

Mary Williams, this wife of mine, I saw in Toledo for the first time, and never spoke to her till September last. I loved her, and she the same. After leaving Toledo, went to New York and took the steamship Arizona, leaving on the same day for San Francisco. I have not treated her very well; sometimes I would be good and kind to her, but jealousy ran away with me, for she was the stand-mark of everybody on the boat. She is good-looking and stylish. After we arrived in San Francisco I could not find much of anything to do, so I had to let her go to work at $30 per week. On the 21st of December a sister of hers came down from Truckee. Her sister and none of her folks know about her being with anybody. I met her sister in my rooms and was introduced to her as Mr. De Vean. That is the name I go by here and went by on the steamer. At 7 o'clock I took Jennie to the theater and let them walk ahead. They were talking together. After coming home in the evening she said, with tears in her eyes, she had something to tell me. I asked her to go on. She said: "Met, I am a married woman. My husband is living at St. Louis." I was so much surprised, I did not know what to make of it, but she cried like a child and said she never would have told me of it if it had not been for her sister. She preferred to tell me herself. I was mad—madness like a tiger's. I did not know what to do at the time. Thank God, I know now. The rest you can and will hear about the end of my little history.

To Frank Scott, Toledo, Ohio.

Silkworms' Eggs Going Through to New York.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 28th.]

The steamship China, which arrived at this port on Sunday from China and Japan, brought 3,660 cards of silkworms' eggs, which are going through to New York via the Pacific railroad. Their destination is Lyons, France. If this experiment of shipping silkworms' eggs by the American route is successful, we are told that all exportations of them will in future be sent by way of San Francisco and New York. Although occasional shipments are made at other times, the early spring is the general season for the export of silkworms' eggs from Japan. The most of them are sent to France and Italy. The French mail steamship dispatch a special steamer annually with a cargo of them, which are sent to France via the Isthmus of Suez. The steamer is specially fitted up in compartments, and is provided with heating apparatus to maintain an equable temperature. If eggs are to be shipped by the American route, special cars will be necessary to carry them. The Pacific Mail Company has already signified its willingness to make all the necessary arrangements for the care of the eggs while on the steamers. The French shippers are dissatisfied with their experience in shipping the eggs via the Isthmus of Suez, and have voluntarily tried the experiment of a shipment across the American continent. They desire to continue to ship by that route, and we hope every facility will be afforded them in doing so.

☞ Little three-year old Mary was playing very roughly with the kitten—carrying it by the tail. Her mother told her that she would hurt pussy. "Why, no, I won't," said she; "I'm carrying it by the handle."

THE LATEST NEW YORKISM.

Particulars of the Williamsburg School Teacher Tragedy.

The Reputable Wife of a Brooklyn Merchant One of the Victims.

THE AFFAIR NOT WHOLLY UNDISPARAGED.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 3d.]

The city last night was disgraced by another of those domestic tragedies like the Richardson-McFarland shooting, that terminated in the death of the victim and the mortal wounding of the murderer, who was sent to Bellevue Hospital in a dying condition.

THE SCENE OF THE TRAGEDY

was in an assignation house in Elizabeth street, near Hester, and nearly opposite the New York Gas Company's office, kept by a German woman named Pauline Beck. It appears that about ten minutes before five o'clock last evening, a gentleman, who has been in the habit of visiting the house, called and secured a room on the third floor, rear. About ten minutes later—at five P. M.—he went to the door and admitted a closely veiled female, who was dressed in black and so completely disguised that none of the occupants were able to discern her features. The parties repaired to the third floor and the door closed behind them.

PISTOL SHOTS

were heard by the proprietress of the house (Mrs. Beck) at twenty-five minutes past five. She immediately rushed to the street, before going to the room, suspecting that somebody had been murdered, and called in Officer Cunnie, of the Fourteenth precinct. Together they proceeded to the room, when

A SINGULAR STATE OF AFFAIRS

presented itself. The officer endeavored to push open the door, but it did not yield to his pressure. He then rapped upon it; it was opened, and he and the proprietress entered. Close by the door, sitting on the floor, was the woman, divested of her hat, vail, and shawl, who remarked in a low tone as they entered, "Please help me; I am dying." These were the only words spoken, and the speaker fell back against the wall in an insensible condition. The officer next turned his attention to the other occupant of the room. The man was seated on the floor about four feet from the female, facing her and leaning his head upon the bed. A hurried examination of the parties showed that the woman had been shot in the left temple and the man in the right temple. In the right hand of the latter, who was insensible, was a Smith & Wesson four-inch seven-chamber revolver, closely clutched. The officer spoke to him, but obtained no response, and with difficulty wrenched the weapon from his hand. Summoning assistance the parties were hurriedly removed to the Spring-street station-house, where the facts were reported to Sergeant Christie, who presided at the desk.

CAPTAIN WALSH'S INVESTIGATION.

The Captain of the precinct, who was out in the ward, hearing of the occurrence, hurried to his station house, where he arrived simultaneously with the coach containing the unfortunate victims. He made a hurried survey of the features of the occupants and discovered that the female was sinking rapidly. Indeed, at that time a deathly pallor had settled upon her countenance, and her appearance clearly indicated that her span of life was near its end. The man was insensible but his appearance was not of such an alarming character. The Captain saw that the case required immediate action and placing Sergeant Christie in the coach with the officer and the inanimate victims, ordered that it should be driven rapidly to Bellevue Hospital. Arriving there, Warden Brennan and his officers quickly removed the parties to the hospital, where they were attended, at fifteen minutes after seven o'clock, by the surgeons in charge. An examination of the wounds showed that the woman had been fatally shot. The only ball in her body was in the left temple, and all efforts made to probe and extract it proved abortive. The female was made as comfortable as circumstances would permit, and attention given to the man. An examination of his wound showed that the ball had entered the right temple and lodged in the brain, and that there was no hope of his recovery. While the surgeons were engaged in the examination of the man, the woman died at twenty minutes after seven o'clock, without uttering a word. The sergeant and Warden Brennan at once made an examination of the pockets of the parties to ascertain if possible

WHO THE UNFORTUNATES WERE.

On the person of the man were found letters showing that he was a teacher in one of the public schools of Brooklyn, and named Geo. Bauman. Letters and documents on the female showed that her name is Annie McNamara, and that the relations between them were of the most affectionate character. There was no memorandum found that would indicate the status in society of the woman.

THEIR MYSTERIOUS MEETINGS.

From Mrs. Beck it was ascertained that about nine months ago Bauman, who was a countryman of hers, first called upon her on a Saturday and engaged a room for the following day. The next day he came alone, seemed very nervous, remained on the lower floor, and when the bell rang answered it himself and admitted the woman. For nearly nine months they have been in the habit of meeting clandestinely about once per month at the house, usually remaining from 3 or 4 o'clock until dark, when they took their departure. On one occasion a lady friend of Mrs. Beck was present in the reception room when the man passed through to an upper room and recognized him. She immediately stated that she knew "that man" as a teacher in one of the public schools of Williamsburg, had danced with him as his partner at several German balls, and betrayed great anxiety to discover the name of his companion.

RUMORS IN THE PRECINCT.

After the circumstances of the murder and suicide had been circulated through the precinct, it became the general topic of conversation. The identity of the murderer was sufficiently established as a school-teacher, but that of the female remained undiscovered. Policemen living in Williamsburg who saw her after the shooting, declare that her name is not McNamara; that she is a reputable wife of a Brooklyn merchant.

LETTERS FOUND—A PROPOSED MEETING.

After the arrival of the sergeant at Bellevue Hospital a number of letters were found on the persons of the victims, showing that for many months they have been carrying on an illicit correspondence. One letter, written by Anne to Bauman, appointed a certain number in South High street, Williamsburg, as the place of meeting for a stated evening. These letters are in the hands of the warden, and the contents will be divulged on the inquest, to be held by the Coroner to-day.

THE CRY OF RAILROAD.

Lexington Turns a Green Eye Toward Cincinnati.

[From the Lexington Statesman.]

There are in Eastern Kentucky, along the line of the proposed Big Sandy railroad, ten iron furnaces. Cincinnati is deliberately calculating how great an advantage direct railroad connection between that city and those furnaces will be. For instance, they produce fully 20,000 tons of iron. Why should not that iron be marketed and molded in this city? They consume 65,000 barrels of flour, 35,000 barrels of cornmeal, 200,000 bushels of corn, and 600,000 pounds of bacon. Here are provisions worth $600,000 that Lexington ought to sell to these furnaces, and would sell to them if we had a railroad to them. To this is to be added groceries, beef, mutton and clothing, and these will swell the sum to $1,500,000 at least. The annual sales of our merchants last year did not exceed $4,000,000. The trade to almost one-half the extent of that now done by the merchants of this town, awaits them upon the completion of that road. Now it is certain that in five years after the road is built, the number of furnaces will be doubled and as many founderies established. These will need that much more food and clothing. This picture is true, 'tis sober reality; yet how lukewarm are the business men of Lexington; how sluggish the property holders in regard to it. Men from Eastern Kentucky look in amazement upon the folly of our people. They know the prospect that awaits this city with this railroad built, and they are lost in wonder that the city don't exert every effort to construct it. Cheap coal and cheap lumber will come to us, and these will buy from us millions of dollars worth of food and clothing, and yet Lexington sleeps on. Is there no voice that can arouse our people. Will no facts fire their zeal; will no prospect of prosperity urge them? Why don't our city demand that work be commenced on this road at once?

COTTON.

Six Hundred Thousand Bales Received at New Orleans.

[From the New Orleans Times.]

The great staple begins to pour into market quite briskly, and the levee presents very much the aspect of the olden time. The receipts are ahead of last year's to date, by some six or eight thousand bales. If the negroes had not got tired and left the fields, or if those who have heretofore been relied on to pick the cotton had turned out promptly, the receipts would have been much larger than last year. The prospects are of a long season. The amount shipped to all the ports exceeds that of last year by two hundred thousand bales, and the general estimate is that the total receipts of the year will exceed last by 500,000 or 600,000 bales. If the whole labor in the cotton States could have been controlled and properly directed, that amount would have been doubled. It has been proved this year that the picking force is not equal to the producing force, and that the production of cotton is only limited by the quantity of the labor which our planters can command. Had the colored women and children, who now waste their time and debase their faculties and bodies by idling about the cabins, turned out when the fields were white with cotton, and earned their dollar a day by picking cotton, the crop would have been 500,000 bales larger. Thus, thirty millions of value have been lost to the country and the world!

☞ Thirty-nine kinds of wood were used in the building of Col. Balcom's new residence in Chicago.

IMMIGRATION.

Tennessee Interests in Switzerland.

[From the Knoxville Whig, 2d.]

The following letter, addressed to a gentleman connected with the Whig office, is the first of a series of letters on the subject of foreign immigration to this State by Hon. H. Erni, United States Consul at Basle, Switzerland. Mr. Erni was for many years a resident of this city, and at one time filled the chair of Professor of Chemistry in East Tennessee University, from which he was called to Nashville, where he resided until tendered a very high position in one of the Departments in Washington City. Much as he loves and honors other States of the great Union, we are confident he has at heart the vital interests of Tennessee to a greater degree than any State of the sisterhood; and the facts he reveals and the suggestions he makes should attract, as we are confident they will, the attention of the present Legislature, and contribute largely in inducing them to make at once a decided and practicable move to overcome the main obstacles in the way of a healthy foreign immigration to this State:

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF A., BASLE, Dec. 8, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of November 15, together with a copy of the Knoxville Daily Whig containing my letter recently addressed to Hon. H. Maynard, were duly received. To your request to present from time to time such facts connected with immigration as might be useful to such of the readers of the Whig as have at heart the rapid influx of worthy citizens from abroad to Tennessee, I respond gladly, if I can help thereby in stirring up your people to serious and prompt action, and particularly because I have no time to answer the many private letters which I received since the publication of my private letter in the Nashville Banner. First of all, you ought, like most other Southern States who are in earnest, to have a responsible, energetic agent abroad, who, being paid, could devote his time in making known personally, and through the press, the great and real advantages the State of Tennessee offers above all others, in regard to climate, productiveness, pure water, mineral wealth, etc, etc. Or, the next best thing, Tennessee ought to publish, like, for instance, North Carolina, an elaborate pamphlet with statistics, maps, etc., setting forth these advantages, price of lands, etc., of Tennessee, and spreading it all over Europe.

A commissioner of immigration, without some direct connection with or aid from abroad, can do little, in my opinion, to turn the current of immigration in a certain new direction, since such immigrants as arrive at American seaports have usually made up their minds where to locate, or are misled by sharpers or interested countrymen of theirs.

In proof of this I will relate what Mr. A. Schumaker (of the rich German firm, A. Schumaker & Co., Charles street, Baltimore, agents of the North German Lloyd Steamboat Company) told me to his own regret:

Four first-class steamers now sail direct from Bremen to Baltimore, connecting with Havre and Southampton, and not only accommodate cabin passengers with every comfort, but carry out from five hundred to six hundred immigrants, landing them at Baltimore. Now, although Mr. Schumaker himself desires an influx of settlers into Maryland or the Southern States generally, still, nearly all proceed westward. A railroad track connects with the place where the steamers land, and he, Mr. Schumaker, tells me that immigrants could be sent South in first-class cars at two and a half cents a mile!

The reason why I could not directly promote the land interests of Tennessee is that I have neither time nor available means to use the press; besides, in speaking openly in favor of a certain State and steam line that would bring immigrants thither, I would get into trouble with a legion of European immigrant agents interested in, and representing, certain steam lines in almost every city. There are some five at Basle alone. I went aboard with my family in the Baltimore steamer Leipzig, expressly to study this new line and examine into its arrangements, comforts, etc., and confess I was highly pleased.

Again, there are Western and Eastern landowners abroad who issue their own horn, and publish statements often injurious to the South, whence most of families, unfortunately, are actually afraid to go thither. Nearly every young man hereabouts speaks and reads English, and the reading rooms furnish English or German-American papers.

Indeed, some South American republics send agents here, who offer, as an inducement to immigrants, free passage to the place of destination. A good plan for Tennessee landowners might also be to associate together and offer liberal inducements to a colony of settlers, invite a leading man as an expert from abroad, to examine the lands, titles, etc.

More in future on this subject.

Yours, very respectfully, H. ERNI.

To John E. Helms, Esq., Knoxville, Tenn.

KENTUCKY RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

The Subscriptions Necessary Secured.

The Frankfort Yeoman of yesterday, upon publishing the action of Louisville City Council on Kentucky river improvement, says:

This, with the late vote of $50,000 by the county of Clark, secures the amount which the company have deemed necessary to begin the work, the total subscription amounting to $1,000,000. Furnished with this substantial source of the necessary funds, the company will now feel able to put the whole number of new locks and dams under contract, so as to secure uninterrupted navigation to the Three Forks—147 miles above Frankfort. For this purpose, it is thought that ten locks will be sufficient, two of which are already under contract. At lock No. 6, the first of the new improvements, located just below Mundy's Landing, work has already been in progress several months, and the quarrying of stone is going on as expeditiously as the season will admit. With the opening of spring we hope the cliffs will be resounding in more than one locality with the sound of the drill and the hammer, and that before many years the riches of the eastern counties may, by means of this improvement, be unlocked, and pour into the lap of Louisville a ten-fold return for her liberal assistance. It is but a few weeks since a fleet of flatboats, eleven in number, passed down the river loaded with iron from Estill furnaces of a peculiar excellence, only equaled by one or two mines in the United States. The superior quality of this iron, being of a similar kind with that found at Hanging Rock, and suitable for car-wheels, has been so well appreciated as to induce the investment of heavy capital in the erection of extensive works, even with the knowledge that their product could not get to market but once a year, and then after incurring the risk of accidents common to flatboating on a winter's flood. When barges towed by tugboats can at all seasons convey the pig-iron to the rolling mills and foundries of Louisville, at a cost so slight as not to be estimated in comparison with railroad transportation, the number of furnaces will be multiplied by scores, and the prosperity of the noble counties now succored at their poverty will go hand in hand with Louisville and the other localities with which trade will be opened. Important as is the iron interest, the coal, lumber, and salt trade destined to spring up on the completion of the new locks will rival, if not surpass it in the benefits to be reciprocally derived by all the counties or cities along or tributary to the river, and a new era will open for them, which will make the succeeding generation wonder that a consummation so fraught with good results was so long deferred.

THE GREAT COUNCIL.

A Scotch Cross Heads the Inauguration Procession—Dinners, Soirees, Etc.

[Rome Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

All sorts of anecdotes are in circulation respecting the Council and events connected with it. The cross carried before the Fathers of the Council in the inauguration procession was presented to the Pope by the recent Scotch convert to Catholicism, Marquis of Bute. It is in the style of the thirteenth century, and represents Christ in glory, wearing a royal crown, enriched with jewels. The rich clasp worn on the Pope's breast on the same occasion was made by order of Pope Benedict XIII. (of the Orsini family), in 1725. It is mounted with jewels of great value, and represents the Holy Spirit with outspread wings in rays of glory. That Pontiff wore it for the first time on opening a Roman council at St. John Lateran. The bronze statue of St. Peter—formerly, it is said, a pagan statue of Jupiter—on the right of the principal entrance to the Council Hall, was crowned on the opening day with a jewelled tiara, and clothed in Pontifical dress and ornaments complete. A rich ruby ring was on his finger, and his left hand bore a golden key sparkling with diamonds. A golden lamp and four colossal wax tapers, adorned with miniature paintings, were lighted before the statue. Two of the massive candlesticks were gilt, presents to the apostle from Pius IX.; the other two, of bronze, were given by Cardinal Mattei, Archbishop of St. Peter's.

Some of the Bishops lost their gold chains and crosses in the procession. These massive decorations are of some value and must have excited the "pugging tooth" of more than one pickpocket. One cross was found in the church and deposited at the office of the Osservatore Romano, where it was claimed by its owner, the Bishop of Nimes. But the Bishop of Cartavecchia and Corneto is still in search of his lost chain and cross.

Entertainments, more or less connected with the Council, are going on in various palaces and religious establishments. The French Embassy is a scene of continual diplomatic dinners and soirees in honor of eminent ecclesiastics in general and French ecclesiastics in particular. Prelates of particular countries are feasted in their respective ecclesiastical colleges.

There was a grand banquet the other evening at the North German College in the Via dell' Umilta. The Church of the Twelve Apostles was converted into a concert room on Sunday afternoon, where a fine oratorio was performed, entitled "The Pontiff of the Immaculate."

☞ A German paper says that the simplest postoffice in the world is to be found on the southern extremity of America. For some years past a small barrel has been fastened by an iron chain to the outermost rock of the mountains overhanging the Straits of Magellan, opposite Terra del Fuego. It is opened by every ship which passes through the Straits, either to place letters in it or take letters from it. This postoffice, therefore, takes care of itself, it is confided to the protection of seafarers, and there is no example of any breach of this trust having occurred. Each ship undertakes the voluntary transmission of the contents of the barrel if their destination is within the limits of its voyage.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Jan. 5.

The government employes were paid off yesterday.

The car-works will pay off toward the end of the present week.

Judge Mathews had no offenders before him yesterday.

Judge P. H. Jewett, of the Common Pleas Court, was in town yesterday. He will hold court in Charlestown next week.

The delegates to the Democratic State Convention which meets in Indianapolis on Saturday, will leave for that place to-morrow.

Dennis Kennedy is receiving the stepping-stones to be laid on upper Market street, and will commence the work shortly.

Glover & Co. will ship the first load of lumber over the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to-day.

It was the intention of the officers of the Ohio and Mississippi railroad to have two way stations between this place and Charlestown, but they have relinquished their intention in this respect, in consequence of the farmers failing to give the right of way for access to the stations, and have determined instead thereof to put in a switch midway between here and Charlestown.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, Jan. 5.

John F. Vernia and Miss Mary Dewes were married by Justice Monroe in his office on Monday evening.

The county physician reports but one case of small-pox in the asylum, and that of a mild form.

Trains leave for Jeffersonville at the following hours: 5:50, 7:40, 9:10, 11:30, A. M.; 1:30, 2:55, 5:00, 7:30, 10:10, P. M. The 5:50, 9:10, 1:30, and 10:10 connect with through trains.

While Hiram, a little son of Dr. S. L. Reed, aged ten years, was passing along at the corner of Lower Seventh and Spring streets, about 12 o'clock, a vicious dog jumped at him, and attempted to grapple the boy by the throat, but, failing in this, the dog turned, and bit him badly about the thigh.

Ben. Stout and Clinton Rhoades, both colored, were arrested yesterday and lodged in jail, the former for stealing a watch, owner unknown, and the latter for stealing a copper boiler and tea kettle from Mrs. Louisa Applegate. They will have a preliminary examination before Mayor Hart this morning.

The following gentlemen are aspirants for the offices preceding their names, and their claims will be presented to the county convention when it meets: County Clerk—Col. W. P. Davis, Dr. E. Q. Naghel and Ben. F. Welker. Recorder—Hiram Hopper, Silas Beard, John Speilman and John W. Myers. Auditor—George Sackett, Ben. F. Tuley and Lyman S. Davis. Sheriff—George W. Jones, Joel D. Smith, Joseph C. Smith, Andrew McBarron, John Murphey, Anthony Mottwiler and Joseph Daily. Treasurer—Samuel Walts and Washington F. Fredericks. Judge of the Criminal Court—John O. Green. All the present county officers are ineligible to re-election, they having already served the number of terms limited by the statute.

COUNCIL.

Pursuant to adjournment the City Council convened in the Council Chamber last evening for the purpose of taking final action on the much-vexed question, the right of way of the New Albany and Chicago railroad through the city to the Jeffersonville railroad.

Present—Mayor Hart, Councilmen Davis, Pearce, Matthews, Hubbard, Fawcett, Renshaw, Endres, Winstandley, Jackson, Stoy, and Townsend. Absent—St. John (sick.)

Mr. Renshaw called for the reading of the resolutions and amendment offered thereto.

The amendment of Mr. Davis being called for, it was missing. Mr. Davis then said he would now offer another amendment.

Mr. Renshaw objected to the presentation of any other amendment until the first one was found.

Mr. Davis said he would withdraw the lost resolution.

Mr. Renshaw—I object.

Mr. Davis (proceeding to read)—You dry up.

Mr. Davis then read his amendment, which tendered to the New Albany and Chicago railroad the right of way down Fourth street, with the agreement that the company pay not more than $40,000 damages, and that the city pay the excess, if it did not exceed $5,000.

Mr. Winstandley objected to the amendment, saying it was evident the road did not want to come down Upper Fourth street, because it would be too expensive. The company could not possibly construct a road at the damage mentioned in the resolution.

Mr. Davis said it was passing strange that if the gentlemen were so well satisfied the road would not accept this route, they should be so delicate about making this offer. It surely would not offend the company.

Mr. Matthews wanted to know, that in case the amendment passes, could the company choose either route?

Mr. Davis said certainly.

Mr. Matthews moved to amend and strike out the fifth section of the dollar clause, and also the words "provided they will not in the same," and say, "in addition to the Du Pauw line."

The reading of the amendment to the amendment was called for, and the ayes and nays on it also being called for, Mr. Renshaw moved and made a second speech, and concluded by moving to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Davis moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Winstandley said that was not according to "Gunter." He could move to lay Mr. Davis' motion on the table.

Here considerable confusion ensued. Mr. Davis contended that the motion of Mr. Winstandley was out of order. Mr. Winstandley vice versa.

Mr. Stoy rose up to speak.

Mr. Renshaw got up again. Mr. Stoy said he had the floor. "All right, Stoy," said Renshaw. Mr. Stoy proceeded to speak, and objected to the delay and filibustering. Mr. Renshaw then jumped up again. Mr. Hubbard objected to Mr. Renshaw speaking. Here was another scene of confusion. The Mayor said an adjournment would be judicious. Mr. Jackson said the rules of order required members called for to be seated and sit down. The Mayor said Mr. Renshaw does not intend to sit down. Mr. Townsend wanted the clerk to read his notes. This was done. At length silence was restored, when the vote on Mr. Matthews' amendment was taken and it was lost.

The vote on Mr. Davis' amendment was next taken and lost.

Mr. Pierce offered an amendment, that the city in assuming the damages shall accrue, hereby reserves the right to purchase the real estate appraised for damages. Lost.

Mr. Davis offered a further amendment, that in assessing the damages the parties called for to ascertain the road shall be sent an assessor of damages, and the property, and of the city to be agreed, they shall appoint a third appraiser, and a majority shall control in such a settlement.

Mr. Stoy said it was so manifestly just that he would not put it with the consent of his seconder.

Mr. Matthews objected, saying he would vote against the whole thing with it attached to the ordinance.

The resolution was adopted. Yeas, 8; nays, 5.

Before the vote on Mr. Stoy's resolution, Mr. Townsend said where there was an attempt to vote money out of the treasury without authority he would vote no. The resolution proposed to lay violent hands on the public treasury without the consent of the people, and consequently he must vote against it.

Mr. Winstandley said the Council was clothed with general powers, and could vote money where the good of the people would result. Mr. Townsend had voted last night to expend money to fill up a hole on an unimproved street, when there is, strictly speaking, no authority in the charter for it.

Mr. Davis said he would vote against the resolution because the sum is indefinite, and, further, because it taxed the people to pay their own damages, and contemplated, further, the passage of an ordinance to carry out its intention.

The vote being at last taken, the resolution of Mr. Stoy was adopted, whereupon the Council adjourned.

☞ The Jackson (Mich.) Citizen is responsible for the following snake story: "A few days ago, some Irishmen working on the Air Line railroad, on the north side of the marsh, in the town of Spring Arbor, just south of the village, while digging a ditch struck into a den of massasaugas, from which they killed 172. Digging a little further they found another den containing 100, and also another of 18, all of which they killed. The soil was a dry marl lime, where the snakes were assembled, undoubtedly, to spend the winter."

☞ College students have a legend of a mechanical and perhaps sleepy parson at morning prayers, who prayed that "the inefficient may be made efficient, the intemperate temperate, and the industrious distinct."

☞ "Silence in the court-room, there," thundered a Police Magistrate, the other morning; "the Court has already committed four prisoners without being able to hear a word of the testimony."

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Embroidered Slippers, 50c. Best Vienna Kid Gloves, 65c. Whalebone Corsets at 50c, 75c, and $1. Fancy Jewelry, Cigar Stands, Watch Stands, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods,

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SPERMATORRHEA, Impotency, Pain in the Back and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors," are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and thousands of other testimony will be shown to patients.

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Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

1870.

THE

COURIER-JOURNAL

An Organ of National Democratic Government, Free Trade, Progressive Commerce, Western and Southern Domestic Economy, Civilization, and Peace.

1870.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

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One month	1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

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Single copy, one year	$2 00
Single copy, six months	1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 65 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

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Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

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"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, "Local Notices" 20 cents per line and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrologist," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price. Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Clinton proposes to commemorate the glorious 8th.

The Odd Fellows of Moscow were to have a grand installation ball last night.

Mrs. Eliza Reese, formerly Miss Sanderson, of Maysville, died in St. Louis on Sunday at the age of 65 years.

Little stock was offered for sale in Frankfort on Monday. A few horses were sold at prices ranging from $70 to $120.

Some daring thief entered the bed-room of Mr. William Nichols, in Lexington on Sunday night, and captured a pocket-book.

It is understood that Mr. Frank P. Helm will be appointed Master Commissioner of the Kenton Circuit Court, in place of C. G. Wallace, resigned.

Cloverport has a theater. It is said to be a heavy concern, and, after a season in that city, the company intend making a tour of the provinces.

A two-story frame house on the farm of J. W. Hunt Reynolds, near Frankfort, occupied by two negro families, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss about $1,000; no insurance.

The colored people of Lexington celebrated Emancipation day on Saturday by marching through the streets with music, and hearing addresses at the Pleasant Green Church.

Major Thomas, of Fayette, has sold his three-year-old colt, Fireball, by Lightning, dam Dixie—the dam of the late great Herzog—to Mr. W. Cottrill, of Mobile, for $3,000. He is engaged in the Travers, Kenner, Lambard, and Maturity Stakes in New York, and will be trained by T. B. Patterson.

The venerable Judge Fowler, of Smithland, was in Paducah on Friday last. Of those now living in Lower Kentucky, the Judge is probably the first who ever set foot in Paducah. He hunted over the ground where Paducah now stands in the fall of 1818, when it possessed neither house nor sign of civilization.

Charles Davis, a colored Baptist minister, from Richmond, [illegible], was arrested in Covington, on Monday, at the instance of a colored brother in Paris, on charges that Brother Davis is a defaulter to the church in the latter city, where he had been preaching for a week or two. Mr. D. declares he is innocent, but he has been sent on to undergo an examination.

The notorious Jonathan Davis was arrested in Covington, on Monday, charged with blowing open the safe of George Durant, at Boyd's Station, on the Kentucky Central railroad, about a year ago, and stealing therefrom about $300. Mr. Durant is the Adams Express agent and telegraph operator at Boyd's. The party or parties who robbed his office, after they got through with the job, took his telegraph instruments and threw them into the Licking river. Davis has long been suspected of being the safe-blower and robber in this case, but the officers have not, until recently, been able to obtain sufficient testimony to warrant them in arresting him. He will be taken to Cynthiana for trial.

The election in Frankfort on Saturday for Councilmen and other officers passed off without other incident than a good deal of interest in the race for Councilmen. The old Board of School Trustees—Messrs. Mills, Haly, and Brown—were re-elected almost unanimously, a few votes being cast for Messrs. Drane, Green, and T. Rodman, who were, however, not candidates for the position. J. W. Rodman was re-elected City Attorney without opposition. The vote called out by the contest for the City Council, between the Regular and the Reform tickets, was the largest ever polled in the city election, and resulted in the election of all the former ticket except one. The members elect are Messrs. Tobin, Barus, Brawner, Todd, Taylor, Dawson, and Hall, five of whom were members of the old Council.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Columbus, Miss., has a steam laundry.

Lexington, Ala., is to have a steam grist mill.

Mississippi is encouraging Danish emigration.

At last accounts Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker was in Vicksburg.

Dogs are executed to order at the New Orleans police stations.

Immigration societies are being organized all over Mississippi.

The peanut crop of Virginia last season is estimated at 500,000 bushels.

Mr. Isaac Williams, one of the oldest citizens of Columbus, Miss., died on Saturday last.

It is reported that Judge John D. Pope, of the Atlanta (Ga.) circuit, will resign his position.

It is very generally predicted that a big row is about to take place among Georgia Republicans.

The shops of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad are to be removed to Trenton, Georgia.

An agricultural paper, called the Mississippi Agriculturist, is about to be commenced in Meridian, Miss.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, is again reported in poor health. He is barely able to sit up, and not able to stand.

The two U. S. cavalrymen who murdered Mr. Wm. Boyley in Lynchburg, Va., were captured Wednesday last in Alexandria.

The two Atlanta (Ga.) policemen who killed a negro the other day for resisting arrest, have been held in $6,000 each to answer.

Rev. Dr. Montgomery, of Sedalia, has received and accepted a call to the pastorate of O. S. Presbyterian Church, at Independence, Mo.

Peter Crosby, a young man attached to Broom's Opera House, Memphis, died suddenly in that establishment, on Saturday last, of apoplexy.

The new postoffice in Atlanta, Ga., in Kimball's opera building, was occupied on the 1st. It has been arranged with every modern convenience.

On the 25th ult., William Slack, who lived in Moberly, Mo., fell down a flight of stairs, and fracturing his skull, died the next day. Intoxication did it.

Mr. Jesse J. Bradford has been appointed Sheriff of Muscogee county, Ga., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. J. R. Ivey. He gave bond in $25,000.

Ernest Kahn, son of a Memphis clothier, absconded on Thursday last, taking with him $2,250 of his father's money. The father offers $250 for his apprehension.

A negro member of the South Carolina Legislature has introduced a bill compelling planters to make their fences "horse high, bull strong, and pig tight."

A man named John A. Erickson, from Platte county, near Ridgley, broke through the ice while crossing the river at Kansas City, Mo., on Thursday, and was drowned.

An Irishman by the name of James Lamb committed suicide at Cape Girardeau, Mo., last Thursday evening, by inflicting several stabs in his abdomen. He died in four hours.

The Memphis Gayoso Gas Company's directors for the present year are as follows: Messrs. John Donovan, Joseph Lenow, W. R. Chandler, John P. Toble, J. J. Powers, Geo. Mellersh and J. L. Eichberg.

For the first time since "reconstruction" began the conservatives carried Tallahassee, Florida at the municipal election of last week. T. P. Tatum was elected Mayor, and a Conservative Council was chosen.

Mr. Robert W. Barber, while turning a street corner in Cape Girardeau, Mo., the other day, was hit in one of his eyes by a sharp pointed stick, thrown by a boy engaged with others in mischievous fun. He is now in a critical condition.

Two veteran Methodist ministers of Georgia have gone to their reward—Rev. Wesley P. Arnold died at Clinton, and Rev. John W. Reynolds at Barnesville on Sunday last. Both were at the late Conference in Rome, in apparent good health.

They are going to have a convention of peanut-growers at Wilmington, N. C. The object of the convention will be to procure the enactment of a protective tariff taxing African peanuts, so that they may not be placed on the same footing with our own.

James B. Cottingham was killed by W. J. Weekes, in Talbotton, Ga., on Thursday last, in the store of the latter. During an excited conversation, Weekes drew a penknife and cut Cottingham in the neck, from the effects of which he died in fifteen minutes.

The bridge over Baker creek, the boundary line between Muscogee and Talbot counties, Ga., is to be rebuilt. The former structure over the stream has been down since the early part of the war. The cost is to be borne by the two counties, according to the rates of taxable property.

It is stated upon reliable authority that a company, composed of Col. H. S. McComb, Charles Morgan, and others, are about purchasing the San Antonio and Mexican Gulf railroad, with the intention of pushing it through speedily to San Antonio, and from thence westward to the Pacific.

The Alabama State Journal relates a "sad occurrence" in this wise: "A negro man went into the store of Shulman & Goetter, in Montgomery, a few days ago, snatched up a bundle, and in attempting to make off with it, was pursued by a party to the bank of the river, from whence he jumped into the river and was drowned."

In Hannibal, Mo., on the 28th ult., a number of respectable people committed "flat burglary" by surreptitiously entering the house of Dr. J. P. Lucas and depositing there, presents valued at $200. The Doctor was then taken in, after the goods were, but the crowd was so great that the "case" could not be reported to the City Recorder for adjudication.

The new local freight tariff of the Nashville and Decatur railroad, which took effect January 1st, increases the charges for transportation of cotton to Nashville 25 cents per bale from the following points: Overton's, Brentwood, Owen's, Mallory's, Franklin, Dark's Mill, Duck River, Columbia, Hurricane, and from Harris' and Decatur 76 cents per bale.

The San Antonio (Texas) Herald says: "This morning the County Clerk, under his official seal and signature, authorized any minister or officer qualified, to unite in the bonds which St. Paul commended to be honorable among all men, the blackest and greasiest of negroes to a young Mexican girl of only sixteen summers. The father of the girl appeared to be delighted, and readily gave his consent."

On getting into bed recently at Brenham, Texas, Dr. Wilman was bitten by one of the monster spiders called tarantulas. He applied some liniment, and by the aid of chloroform went to sleep. About midnight be awoke in a chill, with violent pains in the spine and legs. Physicians were called in, who administered morphine, whisky, and turpentine internally, and turpentine also externally. The patient slowly recovered.

A Brown wedding recently took place at a farm-house near Kansas City, Mo. The bridegroom was named Brown, and also the bride. None but relations attended the wedding, and no relations of the family were present excepting those whose names were Brown. Fathers, mothers, uncles, aunts, and cousins to the newly-married couple, to the number of sixty-one, were in attendance. The minister's name was Brown. Taken altogether, it was a Brown affair.

Wm. Shepley, from Johnson county, Kansas, brought a load of wood to Kansas City, Mo., on the 20th ult., and left it upon the square for several minutes until he went into a saloon for a drink. He met one or two on the way, and, instead, therefore, of taking one drink, he took several. When he came out he noticed three or four persons standing about his wagon, and, looking up, saw a man trying to sell the whole institution, wagon, horses and all. The owner made a dash in and the sharper made a dash out, and there was no sale.

The Quarterly Court, in session at Nashville, has elected the following officers for Davidson county: P. W. Brien, Coroner; James T. Patterson, Railroad Tax Collector; N. S. Menifee, Sealer of Weights and Measures; T. D. Casety, County Ranger; Justices P. W. Maxey, J. M. Hinton, J. B. Caufield, Court-house Commissioners; Justices Taylor, Willis and Knight, Poor-house Commissioners; Justices Pat. Walsh, Harvie and Dortch, Jail Commissioners; Justices Dortch, McTique and Wilson, Pest-house Commissioners.

The rapid increase of population in Texas is causing a corresponding increase in the cost of house rents in some localities. The Austin Record says: "Never, since Austin had a name, have such prices been demanded and received for business houses and dwellings. Even $40, $50 and $60 per month are asked for dwelling houses not costing over $1,000; and shanties costing from $200 to $400 readily bring $8 to $12 per month. One business house on the Avenue, two stories, brings $200 rent per annum; and smaller rooms, 20 by 60 feet, bring $1,000 to $1,200 per year."

The Waco (Texas) Register say: "The different Indian nations seem to be following in the footsteps of some of the border States in passing laws injurious to the interests of Texas cattle raisers. Mr. S. P. Mills, who has for some time been engaged in the cattle trade to Kansas, has just returned from a fall trip and informs us that the tribes in the Indian Nation have passed laws requiring toll for all Texas cattle passing through their country. The toll is not limited to a particular season, but is to be enforced all the year round. The Cherokees charge ten cents a head, the Creeks twenty-five cents, and lately the Chickasaws have enacted that fifty cents a head must be paid for all Texas cattle driven through. These laws work great hardship to the drover. There is no way to avoid them without driving much further west and running the gauntlet of the savage Comanches."

Affairs in Ireland.

There is curious inconsistency in the attitude of the English Radicals to the English House of Lords and the attitude of the same persons to the people and government of Ireland. Just as we find the political descendants of Thomas Jefferson devoting themselves not only to the conservation of our institutions but to the spirit of conservatism everywhere, and just as we find the political descendants of Alex. Hamilton urging forward a revolution more wild and precipitate than anything included in the dreams of Tom Paine himself, do we find Englishmen who complain of caste despotism and propose to destroy the legislative functions of the nobility in order that they may enjoy greater freedom, entering readily into the most despotic counsels for abridging liberty in Ireland and proscribing the nationality of the Irish.

In America there is no partisan limitation to the sympathy which is freely poured out for Ireland. Republicans, who affect to hate England, and Democrats, who have a very sincere regard for England, are united in wishing the Irish people well. Nor is this general sentiment founded in political interest. The Irish vote is certainly a very considerable item to the organization which is able to secure it. But, this apart, the close intimacy that has so long existed between ourselves and the Irish; the traditionary association of the two peoples; the congenial traits of character which distinguish each and join the one to the other; the obligation we owe the Irish for substantial labor and services, the influence of Irish patriotism, song and anecdote, and the reflection of Irish genius in art and oratory, would more than turn the scale which holds the balance of favor.

But this does not imply a wanton desire to see England suffer even on the part of the Irish themselves. Ireland being free—her nationality and her independence being ceded to her—the Irish people could afford to bury the hatchet. The English do not seem fully to comprehend the meaning and purpose of agitation in Ireland. It is not Reform. It is not Tenant Right. It is not a Provincial Parliament under British auspices. It is not a Vice Regal dependency. It is separate, Independent national existence, and all of the provisions and precautions of the Gladstone ministry are but make-shifts. Its conciliatory appeals and mild concessions, its effort to prevent, rather than stamp out violence, its imposing array of military forces, and its toleration of revolutionary demonstrations so long as they are kept in civil bounds, may ultimately unite the English in a more resolute and compact line of hostility to Ireland, but they also afford the Irish an opportunity for organization which they have never had before.

They are not neglecting it. The Apprentices of the North and the Fenians and Catholics of the South are making common cause against the right of England to interfere at all, and, while they do not deny that a better land system could be provided by the Parliament of England, they prefer a Parliament of their own and are fighting for it. One year ago the Irish were conservative to what they are to-day. They were greatly mollified by Disestablishment. They asked only, in addition to that measure of justice, a liberal Land Bill. But twelve months have wrought great changes. The disaffected Protestants have furnished a pretext for renewed disaffection among the Catholics. The one party is angry because it thinks it has been robbed and deserted by England. The other party refuses to be quiet because it sees a prospect of accomplishing the darling purpose of centuries. The clergy do not pretend to encourage revolution, but decline to retire until the people are satisfied. The Apprentices had rather trust to a revolution than rely upon their old friends across the channel. Thus, by a singular and an altogether accidental union of two ancient rivalries into one steady hatred and distrust of the alien power, Orange and Green seem likely to come together at last under the flag of the Irish Republic.

The calculations of the American Fenians are perfectly reasonable. There is a practicable hope now of Irish independence. Five years may witness the overthrow of the House of Lords, the loss of Canada, a foreign war, and the complete destruction of English supremacy in Ireland. All this the Fenians have accomplished in an incredibly short space of time.

☞ Whatever may be the fate of the Fifteenth Amendment, there seems to be little or no doubt that Congress will adopt it in Georgia.

Ryan's Greek Fire.

Soon after the Spanish gunboats left New York for Cuba, the telegraph gave us a rumor that an attempt to destroy the fleet with Greek fire had been thwarted in New York, and then, in a day or two, we were told that the thing was a canard—that no such attempt had been made or discovered. But it seems that there was some truth in the report, after all. We are now told that Col. Ryan had his plans matured for destroying the fleet, and that after repeated attempts to put his plan in operation, and as many failures, announced on the 18th ult. that his preparations were completed, and that on the following day the gunboats would find a resting place beneath the waves of the ocean. He had the arms and everything ready, and would also have a quantity of that terrible compound known as Greek fire, and with all three he was certain that the gunboats would never reach Cuba. But he was again doomed to disappointment, for on the 19th a portion of the gunboat fleet sailed beyond his reach. At this, although the redoubtable Colonel was despondent, he was not disheartened, and turned his attention to the remaining gunboats, which he declared should never reach Cuba. On the 20th, Colonel Currier, who had been sent to Boston to purchase Greek fire, returned with a compound which, on being analyzed, was found to consist of naptha and water. Ryan had evidently been duped by some of the enterprising Bostonians. He now began to grow despondent, and threatened to throw up the matter, unless money was advanced, which the Junta failed to see, and it is now claimed that the Colonel was betrayed by several of his reputed "followers," and the whole scheme divulged to the authorities; and thus ends the great gunboat plot of 1869.

"Colored Wealth" in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Press has some brief but interesting sketches of "the well-to-do colored men of Philadelphia." Stephen Smith, now about sixty years of age, is the richest man of his race in Pennsylvania. His wealth is variously estimated at from five to six hundred thousand dollars, which he made by dealing in lumber and by judicious investments in real estate. William Whipper, the next in point of wealth, was first a school-teacher and then a clerk for Smith. He afterward established the firm of Whipper & Parnell, one of the largest in Philadelphia trading in lumber, and now is worth between two and three hundred thousand dollars. William Still, a clerk in the Philadelphia office of the Anti-Slavery Standard before the war, subsequently a stove dealer, and now a successful dealer in coal, is put down at one hundred thousand dollars. John W. Price, a well-known restaurateur, went from Richmond, Va., many years ago, to Philadelphia, where he at first served as a hotel waiter. He has made fifty thousand dollars. Henry Minton, a native of Suffolk, Va., went to Philadelphia on gaining his freedom, and, after serving an apprenticeship to a shoemaker, went into the restaurant business, and is now worth from thirty to fifty thousand dollars. The Press mentions several others who have made fortunes by energy, industry and close attention to business, which always pay, whether they are exercised by white or or black.

Canadian Immigrants.

The Canadians are learning the art of emigration, it appears, but to no very considerable extent, so far as distance from home is concerned. A majority of them who start out in search of a more genial clime get no further South, it would seem, than New Hampshire, which is itself a first-rate country to move from. According to a letter in a Montreal paper, there were not more than a dozen Canadians in Manchester, New Hampshire, ten years ago, while now there are three thousand, sixty-seven of whom have money in bank amounting in the aggregate to a hundred and thirty thousand dollars, and the rest of whom are generally in good circumstances. A school in the city, taught by a Canadian, has a hundred and forty children of families from the Dominion. At Suncook, in the same State, there are six hundred Canadians, whereas five years ago there were only five. Fifty-eight of these have, respectively, sums in bank ranging from $500 to $15,000, averaging over $4,100 each.

These Canadian immigrants have stopped far short of the land of promise. They should have come to one of the Southern States, where such immigrants are needed, and where their capital and energy would very speedily have placed them upon the high road to wealth. They are not aware that it requires less labor to make two dollars at the South than to make one among the bleak hills of New Hampshire, but such is nevertheless the fact.

The Penitentiary.

I. T. Martin and E. D. Standiford, of the committee appointed by the Governor of this State to visit foreign prisons, have submitted to the General Assembly a report, accompanied by a bill which contemplates a full and thorough reorganization of our penitentiary. The committee report having visited the State prison at Columbus, Ohio; the State prison at Charlestown, Massachusetts; and the State prison at Albany, New York, of all of which they speak in the highest terms as being well and profitably conducted on the congregate plan. The committee have investigated the segregated plan as practiced in Pennsylvania, and though convinced of the superiority of this plan, by which different classes of prisoners are kept separate, the committee feel unwilling to recommend its adoption at this time, for the reason that they do not think the people are yet ready for it, and because of the great expense that would attach to it. "We can advance," the committee adds, "an immense distance from our present system, and yet not reach this one; and in doing this, we can secure the means by which greater reforms can be accomplished." The committee furnish facts illustrating the advantage, in a financial point of view, of leasing the convict labor of the penitentiary to contractors, but do not directly recommend it.

Save the Babies.

A correspondent of the Medical Gazette, who is a practising physician, comes to the rescue of the babies against what he denounces as their deadly enemy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. He says he was called to see an infant that was in a dying condition, apparently from the effects of a narcotic poison, and he was assured that it had taken no medicine but this "soothing syrup." The doctor took the bottle and had some of the syrup analyzed by a skillful chemist, and the analysis showed that each ounce of the stuff contained nearly one grain of morphine. A dose for an infant three months old, as prescribed by Mrs. Winslow's printed directions, contained an amount of morphine equal to ten drops of laudanum. This is ordered to be given to the child every two hours, in certain cases, and double the quantity to a child of six months old. As children are very susceptible to the influence of opium, of which morphine is the active principle, four drops of laudanum having been known to kill an infant of nine months, and as the manufacturers of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Sirup sell annually about one hundred thousand two-ounce bottles in the single State of New York, the reader can form some idea of the number of babies that are soothed to perpetual sleep by this nostrum. Mothers had better fall back on catnip tea.

☞ A Radical journal tells us that "the President is not a wealthy man, and it is probable that his expenditure as chief magistrate of the nation largely exceeds his income, official and private." If Gen. Grant has already spent his year's salary of twenty-five thousand dollars and the one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars profit on his great gift enterprise, it is safe to say that if he lives ten years longer his funeral will take place from the poor-house.

☞ Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is lecturing in the New England towns on the subject of Woman Suffrage, throwing in always a few words for Cuba. The newspapers up there are daily filled with abstracts of her lecture, sent them by telegraph the night before, and in all these abstracts is included Mrs. Howe's declaration that "the ghost of Captain Kidd laughed and the scattered timbers of the Mayflower groaned when the thirty Spanish gunboats steamed out of New York harbor." Of just such thrice-sodden nonsense are made up nine-tenths of the "lectures" these ridiculous old women are sputtering through the country on the subject of Woman Suffrage and the like. And it seems impossible to stop them, too.

☞ A Boston paper says: "We have made an estimate, and we find that $250,000 would about cover the amount lost by Mr. Stanton in consequence of his having taken the office of Secretary of War, and holding it for six years. Therefore Congress should pay a quarter of a million to the wife and children of Mr. Stanton." The two hundred and fifty thousand dollars referred to is the amount, according to this Boston estimate, which Mr. Stanton failed to steal. If the Government is to suffer one class of its officials to keep all they steal, and give another class all they fail to steal, the sooner it borrows that twelve thousand millions from Europe the better.

☞ The Radical press style S. M. Blatchford "the drawback thief." Mr. Blatchford's greatest drawback is that he played the thief on too small a scale. While he was at it he should have stolen enough to place his character above suspicion. Too late he has discovered his mistake. His rogueries were wanting in the customary bulk and splendor, and hence, the world is not his friend, nor the world's law. A little observation or experience at Washington would have made him a success as a rogue. But he thought he knew enough, and he finds himself a miserable failure.

☞ We have been requested by two or three members of the Radical party in this city to secure them places under Captain Jenks of the Horse Marines, in case he should be chosen to succeed Mr. Robeson as Secretary of the Navy. But we can't do it. Among the honors we enjoy is not that of Captain Jenks's personal acquaintance. We know that he is the only man in this country upon whom the mantle of Secretary Robeson would not wrinkle, but we know nothing more. Applications for places under him must be filed elsewhere.

☞ It is constantly reported that Salnave is "almost beaten." He is rapidly becoming "a regular dead beat."

CITY ITEMS.

Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars, Attention. The assignee's sale takes place this day, at 10 o'clock, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The largest lot of smoking and chewing tobacco ever offered at auction. Catalogues at the sale. See the auction column.

Louisville Real Estate Bulletin for January. This large monthly journal, published by Morris, Southwick & Co., is ready for distribution. Copies can be had at their office, 64 and 66 West Jefferson street, free of charge.

☞ In addition to the sale of medical works, by C. C. Spencer & Co., this morning, there will be sold several cases of surgical instruments. See advertisement.

☞ At Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green, they are now offering goods at astonishingly low prices, as may be seen by the price list published in another column.

Hegeman's Genuine Cod-Liver Oil. Our Cod-Liver Oil is warranted pure Newfoundland oil. It has stood the test of twenty years' experience, and can be relied upon in every particular. The uniform good quality of our oil has given it the preference over the numerous brands in the market and has elicited the highest commendation from eminent physicians. Manufactured only by Hegeman & Co., New York, and sold by all druggists.

☞ Whitman's new confectionery and chocolate establishment is located southwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The most extensive works and the finest goods in the United States.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

Texas.

The Lone Star State heard from. An unexpected letter from Judge George W. Wright, one of the oldest and best citizens of Texas; a man of sterling worth and general influence throughout the State; one of her representatives in her Congress when she was a Republic, and one of her legislators as long as she was a State under the old regime:

PARIS, TEXAS, Oct. 25, 1869.

Messrs. W. H. Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.:

DEAR SIRS—Permit me to say that I have thoroughly tested your Tonic Bitters, and take great pleasure in recommending them to all persons afflicted as I have been. For the last six years I have been severely afflicted with general debility, neuralgia and vertigo, which totally disqualified me for any kind of business. Dr. J. J. Poindexter, knowing my condition, recommended your Tonic Bitters. I commenced the use of them about the first of May last, and have been steadily improving ever since, and although I am seventy years of age, my health has been wholly restored by the use of your Tonic Bitters, and I am now able to attend to any kind of business. I take pleasure in recommending them to all persons who need a tonic, believing that they will do everything they are recommended for.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE W. WRIGHT.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ W. J. Kinsella's dry goods store, on Market street, above Preston, is the place to buy nice dry goods at very low prices. Call and see them this week, as the prices are reduced on the entire stock.

Important.

You who are diseased in the urinary organs, especially aged persons, use Dr. Crook's WINE OF TAR. Sold by Raymond & Co., opposite National Hotel.

☞ White Queensware toilet sets, nine pieces, $3, at Magill Brothers' new store, No. 161 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut.

☞ At the China Palace, Fourth and Green, they are now offering goods at the following low rates:

Stone China Dining sets (125 pieces) $12 50 per set; Stone China Tea sets (44 pieces) $3 25 per set; Stone China Chambersets (9 pieces) $2 50 per set; and all other goods at equally low prices.

☞ White Queensware tea sets, 44 pieces, $3 50, at Magill Brothers' new store, No. 161 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, second door above the Opera House.

At Auction Prices.

In order to close out my entire stock of ladies', children's, and misses' furs within thirty days, I will offer them at lower prices than has ever been offered in this city, either at public or private sale. Call and examine, and you will see this is no humbug. I am determined to close out the stock. I will also offer great inducements in the hat and cap line. Large assortments of both hats and furs on hand.

J. M. LADD, 56 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

☞ White Queensware dinner sets, 117 pieces, $13, at Magill Brothers' new store, No. 161 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut.

The First American, as well as European physicians, recommend Hoff's Malt Extract.

As a palatable dietetic drink, it invigorates the system, and is slightly stimulating, without being irritating. As a nutrient, it is extremely beneficial to the sick and enervated, and to the convalescent—especially to nursing mothers. As a remedy, it cures disorders of the throat, chest, lungs and stomach, by its wonderful combination of herbs.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY, —OR— Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists.

JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky. John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Jansen, C. Brockenbrough. Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.

MARRIED.

JOHNSTON—MYERS—On Sunday evening, January 2, at Christian church, corner Floyd and Chestnut streets, by Elder W. C. Dawson, Mr. R. W. JOHNSTON to Miss ANNA M. MYERS.

CARLISLE—ANDERSON—On the 4th inst., at the residence of Dr. U. E. Ewing, in this city, by the Rev. E. P. Humphrey, JAMES M. CARLISLE, Esq., of Washington City, to Mrs. MILDRED EWING ANDERSON.

DIED.

JENKINS—At 7½ o'clock A. M., Monday, January 3, 1870, at his mother's residence, 179 West Green street, THOS. L. JENKINS, aged 27 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Funeral services 3 o'clock P. M., January 5, 1870. Friends are invited to attend.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth. Be ye therefore comforted, for the Lord's eyes are upon you.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMPORTANT FACT.

We see that persons of strong constitutions and young suffer for days with pains of the limbs, loss of appetite, and fever, who suddenly get well after a colic followed by slimy, bilious stools. The relief produced by these evacuations was the original guide to the idea and practice of purgation, and which, when enforced by Brandreth's Pills, always benefits, usually cures and often prevents disease, especially Scarlet Fever and diseases of similar character.

I. L. Cook, publisher of the "State Banner," Bennington, Vt., says Brandreth's Pills cured him of Dyspepsia after being afflicted with it over five years. His friends and doctors considered his recovery impossible, but six boxes of Brandreth's Pills restored his health perfectly.

A young lady of Mount Pleasant was sorely troubled with Tape-worm. All advice and medicine failed to help her. She had no rest. Thin, careworn, and unhappy, she looked the picture of misery. At last she concluded to try Brandreth's Pills. In one year she took seventy-two boxes. They brought away, according to her computation, over two hundred yards of tape worm. At length all her bad symptoms left her; she slept and ate naturally, and her health became fully restored.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required? To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet this is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the great fact that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its vigor must be recruited. The bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, on which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, a tonic and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

The Wonders accomplished through the agency of Genuine Cod Liver Oil in scrofula, bronchitis, chronic coughs, asthma, and even in consumption, almost surpass belief. In Joun C. Baker & Co's "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is accompanied by medical guarantees of the highest order) the public have the best preparation of the kind known to the scientific world. JOHN C. BAKER & CO., No. 718 Market street, Philadelphia. For sale by all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York.

GERMAN BANK AND Insurance Company.

A CALL of 20 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the German Bank and Insurance Company is hereby made payable on or before the 22d day of January. By order of the Board of Directors. PIERRE VIGLINI, Sec'y.

MERCHANT TAILOR. A RARE CHANCE.

I WILL dispose of my business to some enterprising man, party capable of conducting the merchant tailoring business, including stock, fixtures, &c., for a moderate consideration cash or its equivalent. Might take an interest in the concern with the party who is able to buy me out, or, in order to settle up my old business. The house is too well known to say more. It has been a success from the start, and presents the very best chance in the southwest for a continuation of the same. Furnishing goods and clothing might be introduced. Desirous of retiring I make the proffer. In the meantime I will attend my old patrons and will be found as usual at my old stand, West Main street, No. 51.

J. B. WALKER.

Ladies, Attention, Great Bargains AT THE Cheap Lace Store,

103 1-2 Fourth Street.

Alexandre Kid Gloves, $1 70; Embroidered Bands and Sleeves, $1, $1 45; Puffed Illusion Chemisettes, $1; Rich Embroidered Collarettes and Cuffs. Lace Chemisettes. Ruffled Chemisettes, $1. Embroidered and Plain Shirt Bosoms. Corsets with 8 whalebones, $2. Real Point Lace Collars, $5. Black and White Lace Flounces at low prices. Also a full assortment of Trimmings such as Embroidered Linen and Cambric Edgings and Insertions, Darned Lace Collars, new patterns, at very low prices.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS.

PIERCE'S Patent Scissor Sharpener.—The greatest invention of the day. No family should be without one. Sample sent on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted for every town, county, and State. Address or apply to ERNEST WALLER, General Agent for the United States, No. 83 Nassau street, Room 19, New York City.

SKATES!

IN GREAT VARIETY

Wholesale & Retail.

R. E. Miles,

No. 52 Mainstreet, bet. Second and Third.

SKATES

AND WINTER HARDWARE AT 75 THIRD ST.

A. McBRIDE.

MAGILL BROTHERS

BEG leave to announce to the citizens of Louisville and vicinity, that they have opened a **China, Glass and Queensware Store** at No. 161 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut, where they will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of white and gold band China, cut and pressed Glassware, a full assortment of Queensware—including "Bootes Royal Patent Ironstone"—a large stock of the best quality of Plated Tea Sets, Castors, Cake Baskets, Ice Pitchers, Walters, Goblets, Mugs, Pickle Castors, Spoon Holders, Tea Bells, Knives, &c. Also a full assortment of Roger Brother Plated Spoons and Forks, a large stock of Glass and Bronze Oil Lamps, Bracket Lamps and Chandeliers.

In fancy goods our assortment is large and styles and designs are new and beautiful.

Our stock was bought since the great decline in gold and will be offered at very low prices. We invite all to call and examine our goods and prices.

GEO. HANCOCK. WM. JOHNSTON. E. H. M'DONALD. J. C. JOHNSTON.

HANCOCK, JOHNSTON & CO., Real Estate and Collecting Agents AND ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office in Mozart building, cor. Fourth & Jefferson sts., LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE collection of debts, enforcement of claims, charge of estates, examination of titles, conveyancing, and all matters pertaining to real estate in Louisville and elsewhere, promptly attended to. Cotton and sugar plantations and unimproved lands in the South for sale or exchange. Reliable local agents in all sections of the South to exhibit property to purchasers and make examination of titles. Facilities for making purchases and sales unsurpassed by any.

TO SHOE DEALERS.

THE LOUISVILLE SHOE FACTORY, for the manufacture of Ladies', Misses', and Children's fine Boots and Shoes, is in successful operation. Prices reduced to correspond with the recent decline in gold. Send for sample or price list.

R. L. S. EVANS, N. E. cor. Market and Third, second floor.

Knabe & Co's GREAT SOUTHERN PIANO

A large invoice just received—cheap for cash by

LOUIS TRIPP, No. 118 MAIN ST.

Wines and Liquors AT WHOLESALE.

Krug Champagne Wine;
Sherry, Madeira, and Port,
French Cognac Brandy;
Pure Apple and Peach Brandy;
Pure Bourbon Glen Lea Kentucky Whiskies;
Walker's Tonic Bitters;
Jamaica Rum;
Pure old Irish Whisky;
Walker's Cocktail Bitters.

The Champagne just received. The Wines and Liquors are pure, old, and fine.

W. H. WALKER & CO., 25 Main st., bet. First and Second, Louisville, Ky.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend.

GERMAN SECURITY BANK, BANKING DEPARTMENT, LOUISVILLE, Jan. 4, 1870.

A CASH dividend of five (5) per cent. (free of Government tax) will be paid from this department to stockholders on demand. By order of the Directors. J. S. BARBEY, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Pickett Tobacco Warehouse Company have declared a dividend of 5% per cent, payable on and after the 4th inst. REUBEN DAWSON, Sec'y.

Dividend.

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK has declared a five-months' dividend of 3 per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th. January 4. RICHARD S. VEACH, Cashier.

Dividend.

BRANCH NORTHERN BANK LOUISVILLE.

THE parent bank has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of six per cent. free of Government tax. Stockholders registered here will be paid on application. H. B. HILL, Cashier.

German Insurance Company.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held January 1, 1870, a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock (free of Government tax) was declared, to be credited on the stock notes. J. J. FISCHER, Sec'y.

Dividend.

WESTERN INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY, Louisville, January 3, 1870.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT PER CENT, free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. REINECKE, Sec'y.

Dividend.

THE People's Bank of Kentucky this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of four per cent. free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. J. H. HUBER, Cashier. Louisville, Ky., Jan. 3, 1870.

Dividend.

THE Bank of Louisville has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of three per cent, free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand. January 3, 1870. E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

Dividend.

OFFICE LOU. & NASH. R. R. CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 3, 1870.

THE Board of Directors has this day declared a Cash Dividend of three per cent, free of Government tax, on the stock and stock liabilities of the Company out of the earnings for the six months ending 31st December, 1869, payable on and after the 1st of February. The stock books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st inst., both days inclusive. W. BANNEY, Sec'y.

Dividend.

BANK OF KENTUCKY, January 3, 1870.

A DIVIDEND of four (4) per cent. (free of Government tax) will be paid to the stockholders in this Bank on demand. THOMAS L. BARRET, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Mechanics' Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., free of Government tax, and payable on demand. HENRY L. POPE, Cashier.

Dividend.

THE Western Financial Corporation has declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on its capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst. JOHN B. SMITH, Cashier.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent. free of Government tax, on the preferred stock of this company, payable at this office on and after Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870. W. H. BEYNROTH, Sec'y and Treas.

Dividend.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 5th inst. J. H. LINDENBERGER, Cashier.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

There will be a regular meeting of the Lodge No. 113, this (Wednesday) evening, Jan. 5, at 7½ o'clock. W. F. ALEXANDER, Sec. pro tem.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK OF LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at their banking-house on Tuesday, the 11th day of January next, for the purpose of electing five Directors to serve during the ensuing year. J. W. BATCHELOR, Cashier.

Notice.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 1, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank will be held at its banking-house on the 11th inst., for the election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be presented. GEO. S. ALLISON, Cashier.

Notice.

FALLS CITY TOBACCO BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 27, 1869.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office on Monday, Jan. 10, 1870, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., for the election of nine Directors, and from 12 M. to 1 P. M. for the transaction of other business that may be before them. R. S. ALEXANDER, Cashier.

EDUCATIONAL.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Corner of Broadway and Third sts. N. ROBINSON, A. M., and Miss KATE PETTISON, Principals.

SCHOOL reopens on Monday, Jan. 3. Next session begins the first Monday in February.

Hambleton College.

THE summer session of this school will commence third Monday of January, to continue for term of twenty weeks. Entire expenses, $90. The school now consists of 150 students and 5 teachers. For particulars address REV. J. W. HEAGEN, Elizabethtown, Ky.

CANDIDATES.

For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election.

POPULAR TRAVEL.

Market St. and Old Portland Lines.

1869-Winter Arrangement.-1870

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.

ON and after Monday, December 20, 1869, the cars of this company will run as follows:

MARKET STREET LINE.

Leave Depot, Thirteenth and Market sts., at 5½ A. M. Returning, leave Woodland Garden at 6 A. M., and Woodland Garden at 6 A. M., and regularly from each of the above points every 4 minutes during the day.

OLD PORTLAND LINE.

Leave Depot, Thirteenth and Market sts., at 5½ A. M. Returning, leave Ferry Landing at Portland at 6 A. M., and on the arrival of each ferry-boat, or every ten minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

The night cars will run regularly as above on Market street every 10 minutes, the last car leaving Woodland Garden at 12 o'clock. ☞ Special cars will be run for the accommodation of parties on either road after the regular business, on application at the office or to the Assistant Superintendent.

The directors of this company, with a desire to accommodate the citizens, and in return for their liberal patronage, are determined to keep up the reputation of these lines as being the "best regulated lines of street cars in the West," and incur any outlay for the comfort and convenience to the public, and to the benefit of our city.

By order of the President and Board of Directors.

S. M. ELDRIDGE, Sec'y.

RAMSAY & JAEGER, Plumbers and Gas Fitters,

60 Seventh st., bet. Market and Main.

RESPECTFULLY invite those in want of chandeliers and gas fixtures, to call and examine our stock, to which we are adding daily all the newest styles and patterns made by the principal manufacturers, which we offer at Eastern prices. Also fit up water works and gas pipes in a superior manner, at low rates. All work warranted.

E. HUTCHISON & CO., BANKERS, Harrodsburg Ky.,

BUY and sell Exchange on all the principal cities. Highest price paid for Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds. Deposits received and interest paid on same. Discount day every Saturday.

The firm of E. Hutchison & Co. is composed of the following named persons, and they are individually liable as responsible for all deposits made with the Bank, thereby making it doubly sure, as their property, in the aggregate, is worth not less than four hundred thousand dollars:

E. Hutchison, A. G. Kyle, C. A. Hardin, Dr. Wm. Campbell, E. R. Gaither, J. S. Burris, H. L. Bonta, E. Burris, B. S. Campbell, J. B. Hutchison.

J. W. FEARS, Macon, Ga. A. E. CAMP. W. S. BARTLEY.

FEARS, BARTLEY & CO., GENERAL BROKERS,

Main st., bet. First and Second, LOUISVILLE, KY.

DUQUESNE FORGE. WILLIAM MILLER

(Successor to Jos. P. Haigh & Co.)

HAS facilities equal to leading forges in the East, and is prepared to promptly and satisfactorily fill all orders for Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Railroad Axles, Locomotive Frames, and every description of shape work.

Office and Forge, cor. Duquesne Way and First st. PITTSBURG, PA.

RHEUMATISM! RHEUMATISM!

THE undersigned, an old resident of this city, about a year since succeeded in compounding a purely vegetable remedy for this most painful and troublesome disease. By giving away a few dozen bottles to persons so diseased many remarkable and permanent cures have been made. (See testimonials in circulars.) He now offers it to the public, guaranteeing a perfect cure in every case. Address or call upon H. H. MUNROE, Proprietor. Office 228 West Jefferson st., Louisville. CONNER & McCOY, Ag'ts for New Albany.

FIRM CHANGES.

Removal.

WE are now removing to the house recently occupied by Messrs. Henry Chambers & Co., No. 219 Main street, opposite the Louisville Hotel, where we will be pleased to see our old friends and the former patrons of Messrs. Chambers & Co. R. A. ROBINSON & CO.

Notice.

THE firm of Henry Chambers & Co. was this day dissolved. Our books will be left for settlement at our late office, now occupied by R. A. Robinson & Co., who have bought our stock. We are pleased to say that our late customers will find their true interest in buying of R. A. Robinson & Co. S. WENDLER, HENRY CHAMBERS, JAMES CHAMBERS, W. W. FORMAN.

Notice.

WHITE W. FORMAN, of the late firm of Henry Chambers & Co. is admitted as a partner in the house of Hackett & Anderson. The business will be continued at the old stand by HACKETT, ANDERSON, & FORMAN. Jan. 1, 1870.

Notice.

I HAVE this day admitted to partnership in my leaf tobacco business, my brother, Robert Meier. The style of our firm will be Wm. G. Meier & Co. Louisville, Ky., Jan 1, 1870. WM. G. MEIER.

Dissolution.

LOUISVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS, Corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets.

THE partnership heretofore existing in the name and style of Macdonald, Schuler & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation. All persons indebted to the late firm will settle with Owen Macdonald, and persons having claims against said firm will present them to him for settlement. Jan. 1, 1870. OWEN MACDONALD, GEORGE SCHULER, JOSEPH GLASER.

LOUISVILLE STEAM STONE WORKS OWEN MACDONALD & CO.

HAVING admitted M. Muldoon (of the firm of Muldoon, Bullitt & Co.) as partner, we are prepared to do all kinds of building work in marble, limestone, freestone, and granite. We are now importing marble from Carrara, Italy, via New Orleans, at a less rate of freight than we could bring the same from New York to Louisville, thus enabling us to do building work in Italian marble at a small advance on coarser materials.

Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to the old firm, we respectfully ask for a continuance of the same from our friends and the public. OWEN MACDONALD, JOSEPH GLASER, M. MULDOON.

Change of Firm.

THE firm of S. J. Hare & Co. is dissolved by the death of S. J. Hare and Jas. Somerville retiring. The business will be continued by Mrs. S. J. Hare and J. E. Vanzant under the firm of S. J. Hare & Co. All persons indebted to the firm of S. J. Hare & Co. come forward and settle their accounts, and all persons having claims will present them for settlement. MRS. S. J. HARE, JAMES SOMERVILLE, J. E. VANZANT.

Dissolution.

THE partnership existing between Jno. Stang and Geo. Glaser has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Geo. Glaser being withdrawn his interest. Jno Stang agreeing to assume all liabilities and receive all debts due said concern, Geo. Glaser not being responsible for any new or old debts said Stang has contracted or may contract. JOHN E. STANG, GEO. GLASER.

Copartnership.

WE, the undersigned, have this day formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of Warren, Roach & Co., for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale Hat and Cap business at 237 Main st. Louisville, Jan. 1, 1870. WM. B. WARREN, JNO. W. ROACH, EUGENE C. WARREN.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Conrad Euler and Wm. Shryock is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Wm. Shryock withdrawing. Either party is authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation. The business will hereafter be continued by Conrad Euler. Jan. 1, 1870. C. EULER, WM. SHRYOCK.

Copartnership.

OFFICE OF S. G. HENRY & CO. Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 1, 1870.

MR. DAVID FERGUSON is admitted as a partner in our house from this date. The business will be continued under the old firm of S. G. HENRY & CO., No. 233 West Main st.

Office of C. N. Warren & Co., Bankers.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of C. N. Warren & Co., is this day dissolved by Mr. C. N. Warren retiring. Deposits, collections, &c., will remain (unless otherwise directed) with W. S. Parker, who will continue the banking business in all its branches at the same stand, No. 144 Main street. Dec. 31, 1869. C. N. WARREN, W. S. PARKER.

Copartnership.

WE have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of Parker & Cromie, for the purpose of carrying on the banking business, and we respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm of C. N. Warren & Co., of whom we are successors. Dec. 31, 1869. WM. S. PARKER, (Late of C. N. Warren & Co.) JOHN P. CROMIE.

PARKER & CROMIE, BANKERS,

(Successors to C. N. Warren & Co.) Dealers in Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, 144 West Main Street, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the style and firm of Geo. Dreisbach & Co., for the purpose of doing a strictly Commission business in Flour, Grain, and Country Produce, at No. 63 Main, between Second and Third. GEORGE DREISBACH, W. H. EDINGER, M. B. HARDIN.

GEO. DREISBACH & CO., STRICTLY Commission Merchants

FOR THE Purchase and Sale of Flour, Grain and Country Produce. No. 63 Main, between Second and Third sts.

Dissolution.

BOWSER & MURPHY have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Either partner can sign the name of the firm in liquidation of the business. Persons indebted to the same will please come forward and settle. JOHN W. BOWSER, I. T. MURPHY.

HARBISON & GATHRIGHT,

Main St., Louisville.

DEALERS IN **Saddles, Harness, and Saddlery Hardware.** We call the special attention of the trade to GATHRIGHT'S PATENT MORGAN SIDE TREE AND SADDLE. Warranted superior in every respect. For sale by all FIRST-CLASS Saddlers.

JOHN L. ANDERSON Merchant Tailor,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will, until further notice, make to order, for cash, the remainder of his stock of fall and winter goods at the exact cost, when manufactured at his new store, No. 71 Third street, where are yet to be found the finest beaver and chinchilla overcoatings, superior French and English cassimeres and vestings, together with heavy winter suitings of latest styles from this fall's importation, and invites the inspection of all.

No. 71 East Side Third Street, Between Main and Market, one door south of Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.

MERCHANTS

WILL PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.

Bill Heads, No. 1 paper, only $8 per ream.
Business Cards only $3 to $3 50 per 1,000.
Letter Heads, Circulars, Dray Tickets, Dodgers, Posters, Bills Lading

And all other kinds of Job Printing at correspondingly low prices AT COURIER-JOURNAL JOB ROOMS. Office in second story. J. H. STACKHOUSE.

FORTUNE TELLER.

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on **MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT** Of New Albany, Ind.

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, and Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been lost or stolen, for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them. Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would do well to consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possess a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave.

A. D. CHOCKLEY & CO., Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF **Tobacco, Cotton, & other Produce** 168 PEARL ST. NEW YORK.

Machine Shop.

MEINECKE, HEIMERDINGER & CO., Machinists, No. 9 north side of Jefferson street, between First and Second, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they manufacture all kinds of Machinery and make repairs on same at short notice and at low rates. MEINECKE, HEIMERDINGER & CO.

Maryland Bag Factory.

BAGS of all kinds—Gunny, Burlaps, Seamless, Cotton, and Hemp Grain Bags; Coffee Covers and Grocers' Bags; Cotton Bagging and Ropes. O. H. & W. H. KLEINFELTER, Southwest corner South and Pratt streets, Baltimore, Md.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTROLOGY

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL!

YOUNG PAUL WARING

GREAT AND REAL ASTROLOGER,

Can be consulted at his office, No. 22 Green, between First and Second streets.

$5,000 to any one who can equal him in telling the past, present and future, in causing speedy marriage, in bringing the separated together, and in showing correct likenesses of absent friends, future husband or wife. He is the wonder of the age. He can tell you every thoughts the moment you enter his studio—can give better satisfaction and do more than any one in the profession. A trial solicited. Satisfaction given or NO PAY!

$1. Consultation Fee reduced—Ladies 50c. Gents

Gas! Gas!! Gas!!! Gas!!!!

ALL kinds of Gas Lamps for generating their own gas. No chimney—no wick—no odor. Lamps all metal and all portable. Call and examine the light at 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. Perfectly safe and 100 per cent. cheaper than any other light. BIRCH MUSSELMAN, Sole Agent.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Garrett Nolan, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same for payment at my office, corner of Fifth and Green streets, at John Doyle's, on or before the 1st of February, 1870, and those indebted to the same are requested to call and settle. DENNIS LINCOLN, Adm'r of Garrett Nolan. Louisville, Jan. 5, 1870.

Gas Company Stock for Sale.

ON the 15th of January, 1870, there will be sold at the auction-house of S. G. Henry & Co., Main st., between Sixth and Seventh, a limited amount of gas stock, for the purpose of extending the capacity of the gas works. In conformity with the provisions of the charter, the sale will be made at public auction, in small and large lots. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. At the same time there will be a sale of a small amount of Western Financial Corporation stock, owned by the old Gas Company, and sold to close up the business of that company. By order of the Board of Directors. GARNETT D. MARSHALL, Cash'r.

Notice.

I AM authorized to sell a tract of land containing between seven and eight hundred acres, on the Ohio river, in Crittenden county, Ky. Terms easy. R. S. ALEXANDER, Falls City Tobacco Bank.

Notice to Taxpayers.

TAXPAYERS who have not paid will please call at the Sheriff's office and pay up, as the law requires the return of all delinquents, who will be subjected to an additional cost of 30 per cent. J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Notice.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO., LOUISVILLE, Dec. 31, 1869.

THE coupons due first of January next on the bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at this office, on and after date. W. BANNEY, Secy.

Vinegar.

40 BBLS. Ballou & Adams' Clarified Vinegar received and for sale by GEO. C. HUNTER & CO., Main, bet. Third and Fourth.

Magnolia Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

FROM and after this date we will brand the word "Magnolia" on the skin side of all our uncanvased Magnolia Hams and Breakfast Bacon. We have been compelled to adopt this plan to prevent unscrupulous dealers from selling other Hams and Breakfast Bacon and representing them as "Magnolia." None genuine unless branded as above. McFERRAN, ARMSTRONG & CO.

Dr. James Graves & Son

HAVE removed from 228 Market street to their new building, Chestnut and Twenty-fifth streets, where they will continue the manufacture of all their various preparations, and will fill all orders at wholesale price only. All of the medicines are for sale by druggists.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against J. T. Clark, deceased, are requested to present them to me, proven as the law requires, on or before the 15th day of January next. If not presented within that time, no part of them will be paid. S. W. KENNEDY, Trustee for J. T. Clark's creditors. Elkton, Ky., Dec. 7, 1869.

Notice.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6, 1869.

I HAVE secured the services of Mr. I. S. Todd, late of the firm of Bondurant & Todd, and B. H. Ferguson, a well known citizen, who will be associated with me as assistant State agents. S. R. FOOTE, Agent for States of Ky. and Tenn.

No More Medicine.

70,000 cures without drugs, by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Food, of dyspepsia, consumption, fevers, epilepsy, coughs, asthma, debility, constipation, diarrhea, acidity, sleeplessness, nausea, vomiting, heartburn, low spirits, all liver complaints, bilious, liver and stomach disorders, in old and young. Copies of cures sent gratis. In tins, 1 lb. $1 25; 24 lbs. $18. Also the Revalenta Chocolate, 1 lb. $1 25 per pound. C. J. Du Barry & Co., 163 William street, New York, and by all druggists and grocers everywhere; in this city by Chamberlin & Co., 219 West Main.

Mules for Sale.

20 head of extra large fat 5-year old Mules and fat, 14 hands 3 inches, 5 years old for sale at Goshen, Oldham county, Ky. R. WATERS.

Sugar.

450 HHDS. New Orleans, from fair to prime, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 1 to 12 years old, in store and for sale by E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street, Bet. Second and Third.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Monday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, for Pittsburg Coal. The contractor will be required to deliver the coal in such quantity within the city as may be ordered by the committee. The city reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor. MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1870.

Proposals for Gum Hose.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Monday, January 10, at 12 M., for furnishing the Fire Department with 2,000 feet, more or less, of 2½ inch Gum Hose; samples must be submitted with each proposal, and the hose selected by committee to be subject to test by the Chief of the Fire Department. The contractor will be required to take the note of the city at four months in payment. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor. MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 3, 1870.

COAL.

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully call attention to the fact that I am still continuing the Coal business at the old stand, No. 121 Third street, near Jefferson, formerly occupied by Bowser & Murphy, where I will be pleased to see our old customers and as many new ones as will favor me with a call, and I will always keep on hand a large supply of the best coal that comes to this market, which will be delivered at the lowest market prices and guarantee satisfaction in every instance. I. T. MURPHY.

Coal! Coal! Coal! JOHN W. BOWSER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Best Quality of Pittsburg Coal.

OFFICE, No. 99½ East Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, Louisville, Ky. Orders by railroad and wagons solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cannel Coal.

WE have just received one barge of the celebrated Hu'newell Cannel Coal, "warranted not to pop in the eye." Parties wanting it will please send in their orders early. KENNEDY & IRWIN, 104 Third st.

LAWYERS.

JOHN L. ROBARDS, **Attorney at Law** HANNIBAL, MISSOURI.

P. C. FOX. F. T. FOX JR.

FOX & FOX, Attorneys at Law, No. 160 south side Jefferson st., bet. Fourth & Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

JAMES HARLAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE for the present with Harlan & Newman, 180 W. Jefferson st., near Willard Hotel.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE. R. T. DURRETT.

BRAMLETTE & DURRETT, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Office at 99½ east side Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson streets, LOUISVILLE.......KENTUCKY.

WILL practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, in this city, and give special attention to cases in the Court of Appeals.

TALLOW, ETC.

ESTABLISHED, 1837.

TALLOW, LARD, GREASE.

HIGHEST market price paid. No charges made for commission or drayage. Shipping stencil furnished. Quotations given upon application. Address PROCTER & GAMBLE, CINCINNATI.

NEW ORLEANS CARDS.

H. F. GIVEN, COTTON AND TOBACCO FACTOR AND General Commission Merchant, No. 11 Union street, NEW ORLEANS.

Exclusive Furs and Cloaks AT MORRIS LEVI'S, Market Street, between Third and Fourth. LADIES IN WANT OF VELVET CLOAKS, ASTRACHAN CLOAKS, SEALSKIN CLOAKS, OPERA CLOAKS, CHINCHILLA AND BEAVER CLOAKS, ETC., ETC., will find the largest stock and lowest prices at my store. 100 All-wool Beaver Cloaks, in tab and drab, new styles, at $5 each—a great bargain.

HARDIE & ROBINSON, Commission Merchants, And General Agents for the sale of Western Produce, No. 7 Central Block, Water Street, SELMA, ALA.

PROMPT sales and immediate remittances guaranteed. ☞ No charge made for storage. References—Messrs. Todd & Richardson, Hughes, Goslee & Co., W. A. Richardson & Son, O. W. Thomas & Co.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. F. H. KEAN & BRO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

HAVE removed to No. 49 West Main, 7 doors east of their old stand, near Second, where our facilities are increased for the accommodation of our friends and customers. Buyers are invited to call and examine our stock of Groceries before purchasing.

Notice.

DR. L. POWELL has removed his office to his dwelling-house, No. 300 Fourth street, nearly opposite St. Joseph's Infirmary, where his professional services can be commanded any hour of the day or night.

REMOVAL.

WE HAVE REMOVED TO OUR LARGE new store, No. 143 West Main street, six doors west of the old stand, and next to the Citizens' Bank. We shall largely increase our stock of belting, packing and hose, machinery, and all supplies for mills, factories, &c. Buyers are invited to call and examine. WILKES & DILLINGHAM.

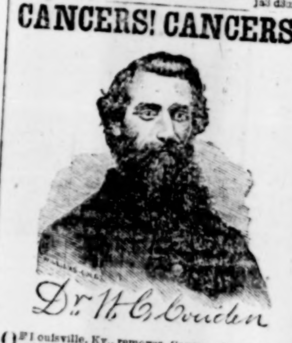
PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. F. BARNES, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

(Late of Indianapolis, Ind.,) Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

OFFICE, Rooms 3 and 4, Mozart Hall Building, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. Entrance on Fourth street.

CANCERS! CANCERS!



OF Louisville, Ky., removes Cancer without pain or the use of the knife. Send for a copy of the Cancer Journal (inclosing stamp), giving particulars of the mode of treatment, and a large list of persons who have been permanently cured; cases of 1 year to 35 years' standing. Address

Dr. W. C. COUDEN, 135 Jefferson St., Louisville, Ky.

JAMES T. HELM, M. D.

OFFICE, Northwest corner of Second and Jefferson streets. Residence, No. 307 Second street, between Gray and Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

THE RICHMOND MNFG. CO

In addition to their regular product of PURPLES, GERMAN CHECKS, SHIRTINGS, and FANCY, styles in the

RICHMOND PRINTS,

Now offer to the trade their improved goods under their E ticket, in styles and workmanship excelling anything before made by this Co. These goods are produced to meet a demand for the best Prints that can be made, and rival the highest cost brands in market.

RETAILERS and CONSUMERS wishing a ready superior Calico should inquire for the "RICHMOND E."

FOR SALE TO JOBBERS ONLY at 188 Church St., NEW YORK.

Gloves.

200 DOZ Courvoisier's Kid Gloves, black, white, blue, green, and assorted colors;
100 doz Seamless Kid Gloves, black, white, blue, green, purple, and assorted colors;
100 doz Gents' Kid Gloves, assorted colors;
50 doz genuine buck Gauntlets;
50 doz " Mitts;
150 doz Sheep-skin Gauntlets;
50 doz Ladies' Cloth Gloves;
50 doz Berlin Lined Gloves;
50 doz Plush lined Gloves;
Berlin Demi Gauntlets.

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Hosiery.

300 DOZ white Ribbed Hose;
200 doz mode Hose;
250 doz Prussian blue Ribbed Hose;
100 doz Saxony Wool Hose;
100 doz white Lambs' Wool Hose;
100 doz Cotton Seeded Hose;
100 doz Misses' Fancy Wool Hose;

Just received and for sale by JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO., 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville Ky.

INSURANCE.

WIDOWS & ORPHANS BENEFIT Life Insurance Company, 132 Broadway, New York.

CHAS. H. RAYMOND, President. LOFT. A. GRANNIS, Secretary.

Cash Accumulations, Nearly $5,000,000.

CASH POLICIES, CASH PREMIUMS, CASH DIVIDENDS.

Every approved description of insurance granted, and upon the most favorable terms. Especial attention is called to this company's system of endowments and tontines. Applications, and any information can be obtained from the company's agents everywhere. Applications for agencies within the State of Kentucky may be made to FENTON KENNEDY, General Agent. Office, No. 142 West Main st., Louisville, Ky.

J. ESTEN COOKE, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.

OFFICE, No. 120 West Main street, over Kitts & Werne's Jewelry Store. German Security Bank, of Louisville. Cash capital (all paid up), $250,000. Kenton Insurance Company, of Covington. Capital and surplus, $283,000. No connection with the Board of Underwriters. Risks taken on their merits.

DESCRIPTION OF 10 Cows and Heifers and 3 Bulls, OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Ayrshires and Shorthorns, 2 Splendid Hampshiredown Rams, Poultry and Dogs, and several Iron Water Tanks,

Shipped by Edward Parsons Fowler, of the Island of Jersey, British Isles, which sailed from Liverpool Thursday, 18th November, for the Port of New Orleans, America, U. S., which are consigned to Messrs. Wheeler, Shepherd & Co., New Orleans, J. D. Wheeler & Co., Mobile, bail for each place, on sale by the ship "JOHN PARKER."

Jersey Cows.

1. A two year old heifer, calving in January, 1870, a gray and white, of great beauty and symmetry, first prize yearling, parish of St. Peter's, name "Fancy."
2. A three-year old cow, calving in January 1870, a brindle fawn and white, a magnificent cow, and yields 11b of butter from 8 imperial quarts of milk.
3. A two-year old heifer, calves in January, 1870, a brown gray and white, choice and highly bred, of the Duchess breed. Mr. Sharpless, of Philadelphia, gave $200 gold for the dam, in the Island.
4. A four year old cow, calves March, 1870, a yellow fawn and white prize cow, and in calf to "Welcome," second prize bull of St. Saviour's.
5. A four-year old cow, calves January, 1870, a fawn gray and white, by "Red Knight," and in calf to "Noble," first prize bull of Grouville, bought by Mr. Colt for N. Y., gave $250 gold in Jersey.
6. A three-year old cow, calves February, 1870, a gray and white, first prize heifer, 1868, of St. John's, a beauty.
7. A two year old heifer, calves in April, 1870, gray solid color, in calf to "Bismarck," 1st prize bull of St. Martin's.
8. A three-year old cow, calves February, 1870, gray and white, a prize heifer 1869, in calf to "Sultan," prize bull of St. Martin's.
9. A three year old cow, calves in February, 1870, gray nearly solid color, "Magnificent," in calf to bull sold to the Duke of Northumberland for $150 gold.

Jersey Bulls.

10. A 20-month old bull, nearly solid color, except flanks, got by "Lucky Boy," winner of Bath and West of England's first prize, the dam sold to Mr. Colt, name "Normandy."
11. A 16-month old bull, pure solid color mouse, and black points, a wonder of his age, the best ever exported to America, name "Superb."

Ayrshire Cows and Heifers.

12. A two-year old heifer, calves March, 1870, color red and white, in calf to "Montrose," winner of the first prize in Stirling.
13. A four-year old cow, calves February, 1870, color red, brown and white, an animal of symmetry and milking quality, cannot be excelled, and in calf to bull of Hope Johnson, Esq.
14. A two-year old heifer, calves March, 1870, color red and a little white, "Bonny Lassie," very choice heifer, and in calf to Highland Laddie.
15. A three year old, calves April, 1870, brown and little white, in fine condition and a great milker, in calf to first prize bull of Perth Show, 1869.
16. A two-year old heifer, calves April, 1870, color red and little white, a beautiful and promising heifer, in calf to prize bull of "Dumfries."
17. A three-year old, calves in March, 1870, color red and white, a beautiful heifer, bred by Miss Hope Johnstone, of Lockerbie.
18. A three-year old heifer, calves in March, color cream and white, a cow prized by the shorthorn breeder of Ka Land, in calf to "Bull," gained first prize in Manchester show, 1869.
19. A four-year old cow, calves April, color red and white, full sized for the breed, in calf to "Rose," winner of the first prize at Liverpool, 1869.

Ayrshire Bull.

20. A 14-month old bull, color dark red and white, a beautiful well fashioned bull, got by "Pride of the North," bull sold for $500 gold.

Short-Horned Heifers.

21. A three-year old heifer, calving April, 1870, color red and white, in calf to "Emperor," own sister to "Lucky," gained first prize at Bath and West of England, 1869.
22. A two-year old heifer, calves April, 1870, color red and little white, a beautiful heifer of the bis of Lord Spencer's descended, in calf to "Emperor," bred by James G. Atkins, Esq.

Southdown Hampshire Rams.

23. A three-year old sheep in wool, the choicest breed, by the "Duke of Richmond," his sire cost last year $400 gold for the season.
24. A two year old, long by his sheep; was let this season (his first year) at $150, bred by Mr. Sanders, winner of 21 annual prizes in the county of Hampshire.

Poultry.

25. A rooster and two pullets, of the pure gray Dorking breed, winner of prizes in Dorking and London shows.
26. A rooster and two pullets, very choice, and this year's birds of the black Spanish breed.
27. A drake and two ducks, of the Rouen breed, bred by Lord Derby, one of the same bred birds realized, last year, $12 gold in Birmingham.

Dogs.

28. A handsome brace of setters, 3 years old, shot over two seasons, bred by H. Richards, Esq., sold for $200 gold last spring.
29. A liver and white well-grown pointer, 1 year old, a fine, handsome dog.
30. A blue terrier, the handsomest in the world, 1 year old, an excellent vermin killer.
31. Several tanks which conveyed water for the stock on voyage.

MASSEY'S Golden Cider & Pure Vinegar,

Fresh from the mills in Ohio and Michigan, reputed the best in use by all consumers.

LOUISVILLE DEPOT No. 81 Green st., near Third.

C. CAMPBELL, MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET.

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET. Scott's Report of Fashions for sale.

MEDICAL.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SIRUP,

For COUGHS, COLDS, WHOOPING-COUGH, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, and DISEASES of the THROAT, LUNGS, &c. The best known Remedy for all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. Contains no SPIRITUOUS INGREDIENT, and may be used in all cases with the UTMOST CONFIDENCE.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Lenora, Michigan.

R. E. Sellers—Dear Sir: I have used Dr. Sellers' "Imperial Cough Sirup" considerably for the last year, and believe it to be the best article of the kind in use, and fully equal to its recommendations.

W. R. LINCOLN, M. D.

JOHN F. HENRY, 8 College Place, New York, Proprietor's Agent.

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Catarrh which he can not cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for 60 cents. A pamphlet on Catarrh free. Address, Dr. R. V. Pierce, 395 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

DR. GATES' PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraul's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage. Also, for M. La Craux's French Preventive Powder, for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN, Consulting Physician. No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

101½ Fifth street corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young. Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 15,000 cases in Louisville alone.

Disease incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $2.

Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each—5 for $2. Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential. Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. ☞ Pamphlet sent to any one FREE.

Galen's Head Dispensary.

Office No. 73 Jefferson street, between Second and Third, LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1852, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhea or seminal weakness, from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents. GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY, Louisville, Ky.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville —AND— MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

Trains run to and from Louisville as follows: [Nov. 14, 1869.]

Leave.		Arrive.
7:00 A. M. Nashville, Memphis and N. O. Mail		10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M. Memphis, N. O. & Mobile Express		12:00 A. M.
12:45 P. M. Nashville and Southeastern Way		12:40 P. M.
4:45 P. M. Richmond and Mt. Vernon Ac. Mail		7:55 A. M.
5:45 P. M. Bardstown Accommodation		9:30 A. M.

☞ Memphis, New Orleans and Mobile Express and Nashville and Southeastern Way Express daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

☞ For through Tickets, Baggage-checks, and information as to Sleeping-Cars, Through Connections with Railroad and Stage Lines, &c., apply at Ticket Office, corner Third and Main streets, corner Fourth and Main streets, Louisville Hotel, Willard Hotel, Galt House, and at Depot, corner Ninth and Broadway.

ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Sup't.

Louisville & Indianapolis R. R. Line J. M. & I. R. R.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Indianapolis several hours in advance of those taking any other line. State ball-boat leaves foot of Fourth street to above the Jeffersonville depot immediately.

7:00 A. M. Chicago Express. 3:20 P. M., New York Express. 9:30 P. M. for all points north, east, and west. Saturdays, New York and St. Louis express (Sunday night at 10 P. M.)

The above trains connect through to all principal points. Silver Palace (day and night) cars on the 3:30 A. M. train. Through to New York, via Cincinnati, Columbus, O., and Pittsburg, without change. Through cars will leave on the 3 P. M. train on Sunday. ☞ Also on 3:30 P. M. train, through to ST. LOUIS WITHOUT CHANGE.

Tickets for sale at the Galt House, Louisville Hotel, and at the depot, cor. Third and Main sts.

HORACE SCOTT, General Supt.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Business Cards will be inserted in this column one year for $... (each additional line $...)

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS ...
DAN. SAMMONS & CO., ... Wholesale Warehouse ...
JONES, R. E., Tobacco Manufacturer, No. ... Market street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
JOYCE & WATKINS, ... north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth ...
LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE ...
LANGDAVID—Saddle and ... Fourth ...
LEVY & BRO., Manufacturers of ... Clothing, 174 and 176 Market ...
MCILVAINE, A. B., Architect, No. 140 ... Main street, below Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
... 70 Jefferson st., Louisville ...
... & CO., ... Main street.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. McClelland's Rose-Pearl

Possesses all the properties desirable in a base for Artificial Teeth—adaptability, color, purity in the mouth, and durability—is admirably suited for restoring the features, while the cause ... gums; being always to be obtained. Three styles of application for Rose-Pearl at corresponding prices. Responsibility for the material is assumed.

Dentists desiring to use Rose-Pearl can receive instructions and be supplied with material. Dental Cabinets 181 Third st., near Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. Gilden, of the Colton Dental Association, No. 216 Fifth street, is prepared to positively extract teeth without pain, and to insert from one to an entire set of artificial on a new gold, aluminium or rose pearl. Natural teeth filled and cleaned, and all operations in dentistry carefully performed.

DENTISTRY.

G. W. PRIEST, M. D., D. D. S., (Late of Lexington, Ky.) Office and Residence No. 151 Fifth street, bet. Green and Walnut, LOUISVILLE, KY.

Especial attention given to filling teeth. Nitrous oxide gas given in extracting teeth.

New Dental Notice.

By special arrangement with Dr. McClelland, I am permitted to offer my individual professional services to the citizens of Louisville, and I therefore take pleasure in announcing that my charges for artificial teeth, on Rose Pearl, Gold, or Silver, are the lowest in the city for ... work. My fees for operative dentistry are low.

C. M. WRIGHT, D. D. S. Office with Dr. McClelland, 181 Third st.

J. P. CANINE DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas.

HOTELS.

U. S. HOTEL, Louisville, Ky.,

J. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors.

This Hotel has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED.

BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR.

A positive protection against burning Sheets or exploding of Boilers from Low Water. Address, for information or Indicators,

W. A. BRADFORD, Sup't, Corner Third and Lock Streets, CINCINNATI, O.

Beargrass Pork-House.

J. M. DUNCAN. HON'T FLOYD. D. M. ANDERSON.

DUNCAN, FLOYD & CO.,

Pork-Packers and Provision Merchants and Curers of the Celebrated Beargrass Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

Office cor. Main & Second. LOUISVILLE, KY

PIANOS.

KINZEN & ROSEN PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh, LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. We rent, and let the rent of new pianos go to pay to the purchase.

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

NO. 85 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Price List sent free. Address R. G. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1870.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.
Ocean Telegraphs.

America is about to be connected with China by telegraph. The fifth link in the electric chain, sixteen hundred and forty miles long across the Persian gulf, is about to be laid. It will then not be many years before "putting a girdle about the earth" will be accomplished. The advantages to our commerce with the East Indies will be incalculable, and the facility with which business, which now takes months, can be transacted, will be an immense saving.

II.
A Day of Thirst.

It is now established beyond a doubt that there were more thirsty men in Washington on New Year's day than has ever been known. Even Delano, who has one eye always fastened on the distillers, and who is regarded as their natural enemy, had not the nerve to put out anything. The vanguard of Puritanism have now taken and sacked the capital. All of the blue laws will shortly be put in force, and the name of "Bourbon" expunged from the national vocabulary. As all of this self-denial on the part of the people in power is for Congress' benefit, that they may not be "flown with wine" in the future, the effort to suppress some of the drunkenness and vice of Washington ought to be encouraged, and no drinking allowed on official occasions, when it is better that our "aristocracy" should be sober and discreet.

III.
Adventurers.

Now and then some community is taken in by some well-dressed stranger who suddenly appears in society everywhere, and about whom the majority of the people who constitute society know little or nothing. These fellows are rakish-looking, and are taken for first-class "swells" by unsophisticated girls and verdant youngsters. They are cool and well behaved, with the cheek and impudence of the old boy. Their capacity for pushing themselves into good houses on threadbare pretenses is as wonderful as it is presumptuous. Foolish women set their caps for the mysterious strangers; their sweetest smiles, tenderest pressures of the hand, and fondest looks are lavished upon these cool-nosed, social ghouls, who make all the hay they can while the social sun shines. After a while, the truth of all this comes out, some giddy girl is betrayed into folly—her name and that of the "foreigner of distinction" are coupled in a damaging way—somebody is compromised—the howling swell who has been the toast and the lion turns out to be anything else than what he should be, and shame and disgrace sit down by some family hearth for all time; or, there is a shooting or caning match, or perchance a forced marriage.

IV.
Daughters in Danger.

The school teachers of a neighboring city are not free from the frailties of humanity. A case has just occurred in Cincinnati in which a young girl's name is dragged through the sluices of publicity and the eyes of the world fastened upon her in a way which must be more or less scandalous and damaging. She accused the teacher of improper conduct toward her. The teacher testifies that it is not true, and straightway a long examination and a lot of testimony is the upshot of the matter. The parents of the girl, instead of simply taking her away from the school and the father taking the punishment of the teacher into his hands, persisted in having the affair "investigated," and a precious mess it is. The control of children seems to be gradually passing from the hands of parents. They seem to have but little to do with the formation of the habits, opinions or associations of their daughters. Hence these occasional and frequent scandals, in which some man's young daughter's name is paraded in the papers, and her reputation, even, often tarnished. If parents don't want their daughters to get into trouble, they should exercise a stricter surveillance over them, and take some control over their list of acquaintances especially.

V.
"Turn About is Fair Play."

The order issued by the direction of the President, relative to officers of the army who have been stationed in cities and other desirable places three years giving place to those who have been doing duty on the frontiers, is sensible and timely. There are a set of officers who by virtue of family or political influence have always managed to get all of the soft places going. They monopolize all of the good berths in Washington and are everlastingly on some "fancy duty." The order contemplated, and which will be issued, remedies this evil and makes these "carpet knights" take their turn in trudging after the Indians and doing other thankless and disagreeable duties. There are some men in Washington who have been there so long that they think they have a right to remain undisturbed. Their puny brains have become ossified in the dull routine of mere department duty, and the result is that other men are enduring their hardships on the frontier. A clean sweep should be made of all these military barnacles, and an opportunity given them of developing their military genius on the plains. No influence of family or politicians should be permitted to stand any longer in the way of justice and fair play. A howl of indignation will come up from the young military lady killers stationed in New York, Baltimore, and elsewhere, against the order. The belles will wring their hands in despair, but Adonis, Narcissus, and Captain Jinks must pack their traps and "off to the wars again," to take their chances of losing their scalps, rich in Hyperion curls.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

OAKLEY is the defaulting lion of New York.

ALIDA TOPP is at the top of the list of sensations in Boston.

GEORGE PEABODY'S remains are expected on the 25th instant.

OLIVE LOGAN is with her "Girls" in Cincinnati. Good material for a lecture.

THEODORE TILTON was born in the town house of the family in Timbuctoo.

BISMARCK has been playing sick to frighten France.

MENDELSSOHN'S niece is the musical wonder at the Leipsic Conservatory.

TETE-A-TETES under steps—"High life below stairs."

FISH, Belknap and Robeson are (e)alumni of Princeton.

GEORGE SAND gets more begging letters than she wants.

KINCK'S body was discovered through the ravens hovering over it.

MRS. BISMARCK has kept her lord out of the grave for years according to his account.

MAZZINI is traveling in Germany. "Roll on, Silver Moon."

CARL FORMES has tried opera again in Paris with the ghost of his former voice.

PRINCE BOMBA, son of Theodore of Abyssinia, is now in an English circus company.

GEN. JOE HOOKER'S health has improved so that he is now able to be seen walking down Broadway.

"NONE but the brave deserve the fair"—and none but the brave can live with some of them; and *vice versa*.

HIRAM POWER'S statue of "Eve" is nearly finished, and is said to be a finer work of art even than his "Greek Slave."

LARKY young noblemen in England have again turned their attention to stealing door-knockers.

THE new Lord Mayor of London, Mr. Besley, was once a compositor in, and is now head of, the great type-founding establishment of Thorgood & Co.

THE great musical event at Florence, lately, has been the arrival of Madam Sass from Paris. She made her first appearance as Valentine in "Les Huguenots."

LIEUT. GEN. SIR CHAS. A. WINDHAM, commander of her Majesty's forces in Canada, has recently made a large purchase of land in the vicinity of Manhattan, Kan.

MOSBY is accused of enlisting soldiers for the Cuban army by Radical papers. There isn't enough money in Cuba or Radicalism to buy Mosby's sword.

BEECHER refuses to be busted. The chiseler who was after him wanted the stock speculating parson for a figure-head to Plymouth meeting-house.

A BRASS Lincoln is standing waiting in Union Square, New York, for another one that has gone ground the corner to see the Cardiff Giant.

RICHARDSON has been heard from through a spiritual medium. He thinks Colfax "one of the most remarkable men in the country, sir," subject to the limitations of the Constitution.

THE priest who replaced Pere Hyacinthe in Paris is a failure. He draws no money. Then why not have Hyacinthe as the leading man again?

A BRIDEGROOM got awfully drunk in a Canada town the other night, and the best man married the bride before he got sober. Moral—Wait until after the ceremony.

HOW COULD YOU Blame Her?—is the name of Forney, Jr.'s new play. "How Can I Tame Her?" is the tragedy by a bridegroom which is having such a run.

"C-C-CAN that p-p-pup-parrot t-ter-talk?" asked a stuttering man of a German. "Suppose he no can talk so much better as that what you talk, I chop he dem head off!" was the reply.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH and lady have splendid private apartments in their own theater, and Mr. Booth attends his Masonic lodge in his own building. Romeo and Juliet playing "at home."

A NEW YORK dispatch says: "Two young Southerners were fined by the Hudson City Recorder to-day for cursing President Grant." A warning to Greeley and Dana. "No cussin shaft the shaft."

AN Omaha husband revenged himself upon the man who stole his wife's affections by getting a divorce, and then compelling the lover to marry the woman at the muzzle of a pistol. Business before pleasure.

ONCE a wine merchant sent Lord Derby some Amontillado to try, with the recommendation that if he drank nothing else he would never be troubled with the gout. "I have tasted your sherry," wrote Lord Derby in reply, "and prefer the gout."

THE Boston Post says Gen. Butler has had his hat stolen. The thief refused to take his reputation. Ben had his eye cocked at the time, but was afraid to shoot a glance at the burglarious one. "A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind." Honor among ——.

McDONALD CLARK, the "Mad Poet," once said that "any expression of thought, so arranged as to make a man fight or cry, is poetry." Then there is poetry in Sophronisbra's "No" when she declines you with thanks.

JAMES GRANT, tried and acquitted in Richmond about a year ago for the murder of H. Rives Pollard, is said to be the "J. G. Russell" of Bryant's Minstrels in New York. He likes this lay better than that of the Last Minstrel, evidently. Nothing like blacking one's face to hide remorse.

DAVID ORR, a Cincinnati school-teacher, charged with putting his arm around the waist of a fair pupil and pinching her, says melodramatically the charge is "as false as hell from beginning to end, in warp and woof; as false as Satin could make it." The young lady says he did. 'Orrid—positively shocking!

DANA, of the N. Y. Sun, Mr. Stanton's Assistant Secretary of War, says: "A little longer continuance in this Spanish policy, and Gen. Grant will make himself more odious to all true Americans than John Tyler or Andrew Johnson ever was." This is what comes of not giving Dana an office.

THE Washington correspondents mention the name of Judge Henry Boyce, of Louisiana, in connection with the vacancy on the Supreme bench occasioned by the death of Judge Wayne." When ever you hear of a man being "mentioned" for anything by correspondents it's an unfailing sign that the party mentioned has been making up to the correspondents successfully.

WOMEN in China are subjected to three obediences: 1. Before marrying, the daughter must obey her parents. 2. After marriage, she must obey her husband. 3. After the death of her husband, she must obey her oldest son. In this country they are subject also to three obediences. 1. Before marrying, Mrs. Grundy. 2. After marriage, her milliner. 3. After the death of her husband, the next eligible party.

THE following may be taken as "Miss Allce Dunning's" sketch of her lord and would-be master, Lingard: "Lingard was a waiter in a London tavern, and made his entry into the atrical life as a free and easy singer. From thence he went into music hall business, sang in the London Alhambra, then under the management of Mr. Strange, and in other halls, the Raglan, Gattis, and the Oxford. He was credited with being a fourth-rate English comic singer and nothing more."

THE dramatic Slasher and Crasher of the Boston Post has been in the green-room, where, he says, Miss Jennie Engle, in the loveliest blue satin and delicate pink tights, stands conversing with the Demon of the Valley, in utter disregard of the hellish malignity with which that amiable devil is to worry Sinbad in his diamond search. Sallie Maddox gathers up her very short skirts in a most bewitching manner as the Sea Serpent passes, and exchanges a word of chaff with a wearied and panting gentleman whose face actually glistens through its envelope of black cork from his exertions in producing those wonderful evolutions in the Ethiopian *pas seul* which have just brought down the house. Cool Burgess stretches himself on the sofa, nonchalantly listening to the various chatter of Mlle. Devere, who abuses the maker of her little satin slippers, notwithstanding they fit so nicely.

THE Cincinnati Gazette says the Ohio General Assembly organized yesterday. The Republicans elected on the coalition ticket in Hamilton county played their part as a balance of power, electing one of their own number Speaker of the House, and dividing the rest of the offices, in House and Senate, between Democrats and Republicans. It is credibly reported that operations to make Mr. Chase the Democratic nominee for the Presidency have entered into the movements of the Hamilton county delegation in this organization, or rather into the springs of a few persons who assume to have made the Hamilton county delegation, and thereby claim to own them. This is a striking repetition. Two Whig free-soil members, who held the balance of power in the General Assembly, brought Mr. Chase into political existence by a bargain by which they divided the offices between the Free Soilers and Democrats, giving to Mr. Chase the Senatorship. Now, upon the occurrence of another balance of power, which divides the offices between parties, he revives again. But the balance of power can do nothing for him. The matter will have to come before the whole people.

THE HON. A. J. Cunningham, of this county, says the Cincinnati Commercial of the 4th, yesterday under a misapprehension voted for himself for Speaker, and was elected. A parallel might be drawn between the circumstances in this case and those of the election of the Hon. James W. Fitzgerald, President of the City Council. James W., it will be recollected, voted for himself, and then returned thanks in the name of three hundred thousand people for the honor conferred upon him. It is remarkable, also, that Mr. Cunningham, like Mr. Fitzgerald, an ardent Republican, derived the bulk of his support from the Democracy. Mr. Cunningham, a native of Hamilton county, resides at Camp Dennison, and has practiced law in this city—firm, French & Cunningham—for ten years. He graduated at Antioch College under the administration of Horace Mann. While there was a Whig party he was a member of it. Since there has been a Republican party he belonged to it. He has refused to be "interviewed," but his confidential friends know that he is a good Radical and a staunch supporter of the Fifteenth Amendment. While wanting in experience as a presiding officer in public deliberative assemblies, he has been an active Odd Fellow, and as Past Grand and District Deputy, has learned the ways of men as seen from the highest chair in the hall; and though we learn from his remarks when elected Speaker that the honor was totally unexpected, it is a coincidence worthy of remark, that since his election to the Legislature he has been fitting himself for the Speakership by a course of study of Jefferson's Manual and other good books.

THE NEW CHARTER.

Its Executive Features.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The new charter legislates out of office all of the city officials except his Honor the Mayor, and he is provided for after this style: "Section 19. The chief executive officer of said city shall be styled the Mayor, and shall be elected by the qualified voters thereof, at such time and places and under such regulations as may be prescribed by ordinance, to serve for a term of three years, and until his successor shall be qualified; and he shall be ineligible to that office for the ensuing three years." "Section 23. He shall be head of the police of the city, and may command them in the performance of their duty." Section 24. "Except on adjournment, or approval of a contract before approved, every proposed ordinance or joint resolution which has passed the General Council shall be presented to the Mayor, and, if he approve, he shall sign it, and then it shall be obligatory; but, if he disapprove, he shall return it with his objections in writing to the board in which it originated, and said board shall then reconsider the same, and if two-thirds of the members elect concur in adopting it again it shall be sent with the Mayor's objections to the other board, where it shall also be reconsidered, and if again passed by the votes of two-thirds of its members it shall be obligatory; but in such cases the votes in each board shall be taken by yeas and nays recorded in the journal." Section 32 in the second clause reads: "The Mayor, the President of each Board of the General Council, and the Chairman of the Police Committee of each board shall constitute a Board of Police Commissioners for one year without pay, and on the first Monday of January in each year, or within ten days thereafter they shall elect the whole police force of said city for that year." Section 31. "At the annual session of the Police Commissioners, the Mayor shall nominate a Chief of Police, for their confirmation or rejection, to serve for one year, and until his successor is qualified; the whole force shall be governed by rules to be prescribed by the Mayor, not contrary to law or ordinance; the Clerk of the Mayor shall be Clerk to the Police Commissioners and to the Chief of the Police." Section 67. "The Mayor shall nominate the Lieutenants from the regular police for confirmation by the commissioners." Thus through the executive and police department we observe a powerful concentration of authority in the hands of Mayor Bunce.

First—Under the provisions of the new charter he holds over.

Second—It is left with the General Council elected under the new charter to fix by ordinance the time of electing the Mayor under the new charter.

Third—Mayor Bunce will be eligible to the office of Mayor when said election is provided for.

Fourth—He is clothed with the veto power, which requires two-thirds of all the members elect of each Board to pass any measure over his veto. Under the present or old charter it only requires a bare majority. Under the new charter he will be clothed with powerful legislative as well as executive authority. This should not be; we have an evidence of such power for evil in our present railroad connection question, where the lower board is so nearly equally divided.

Fifth—He is made the head of the police force, selects the chief, the clerk, and nominates all of the lieutenants of police. He is one of the commissioners out of the five. And as a matter of course in the reorganization of the new General Council it is reasonable to suppose that he and his friends will be able to obtain by certain combinations the election of at least one of the presidents of either board. That president will of course appoint another friend in his board as chairman of the Police Committee, which secures a majority of the Police Commissioners on the side of the Mayor. So goes the police.

Now, in section 102, in reference to the Chief of the Fire Department, we find the following: "And he may be removed from office on conviction of neglect of duty, or failure in the performance thereof, by the Board of Aldermen, sworn as a court on the trial of charges preferred in writing by the Mayor." In reference to all other city officials the Mayor or any two members of the Council are authorized to prefer charges. But in this case no one can say aught against the Chief of the Fire Department. Again, under the head of Charitable Institutions, section 89, his Honor is one of the seven Board of Commissioners of Public Charities for the city of Louisville. This board controls the City Hospital, Alms-house, Work and Pest-house, &c., both as to officers, employes, &c., and fixes their salaries. So we can now see very clearly that Mayor Bunce is to have the inside track, with the aid that he can obtain through the police thus organized, his hold upon the Chief of the Fire Department, and his superior grip in the Board of Commissioners for Charitable Institutions against all odds for the next race of Mayor. Then he and some aspiring friend, at the expiration of his office, under the new charter, can have an understanding by which Bunce steps out and this friend steps in, with the same influences to bear. Thus they can alternate in and out of office as long as they wish. In this little game of draw our friend Bunce holds the four aces. I acquit him, however, of having anything to do with this little apple-pie arrangement, although I have been told that in the start he was opposed to the new Charter, but afterward withdrew his objections, which was perfectly natural. I have one or more points on the new charter, but this article is too long already.

WATCHMAN.

KING COAL.

A Voice Crying Aloud from the People—Black Diamonds by the Barrel.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Comparisons are odious, but they nevertheless tell some melancholy truths. The good citizens of Louisville, and especially the poorer ones (the latter, from the want of means, are unable to lay up their coal in the spring when it is cheap), are now compelled to pay twenty cents per bushel or five dollars per load for Pittsburg coal, while our Cincinnati cotemporaries buy the same article for sixteen cents per bushel, or four dollars per load—a difference of four cents per bushel or one dollar per load. These are facts that appeal loudly to the sympathies of our rich philanthropists and to our City Council for an immediate action of some kind to correct this great wrong, for it is a wrong most foul, and a disgrace to our city.

Louisville, with her enterprising population of one hundred and forty thousand inhabitants, permits a set of men to form themselves into what they term a "Coal Board," for the benefit of making a complete monopoly of the coal trade. This "Coal Board" comprises all the coal merchants of the city, who have leagued together for the purpose of regulating the price of coal, and the consequence is that the citizens of Louisville pay one dollar more per load for coal than the citizens of Cincinnati. There is no reason why coal should not sell as cheap here as in Cincinnati, unless it is that Louisville enjoys the luxury of a monopolizing "Coal Board." The expense of towing coal to Louisville is but a fraction more than it is to Cincinnati. There is no reason why coal should not sell at the same price here as there.

"For he that hath, to him shall be given, and he that hath not, from him shall be taken even that which he hath," is a truism as applicable to the nineteenth century as it was to the times in which it was uttered, and it illustrates most thoroughly the condition of thousands of our poor fellow sufferers in this city. There is a large class of persons who are unable to buy even a single load of coal, and are therefore compelled to buy it by the barrel, for which they pay eighty cents, or at the rate of seven dollars and twenty cents per load. It is strange that we have so much suffering during our long winters, when our poor labor under such disadvantages, and are compelled to pay twice as much as persons in easy circumstances? Depots should be established in different parts of the city where coal should be sold by the barrel at almost the same ratio that it is by the cart-load. This would be one of the most important, noble and practicable charities in which the philanthropist could be engaged.

"QUERITUR."

RAIN AND RAIN-DOCTORS.

Some Interesting Facts About Them.

An English newspaper published in the East has just told us that the Burmese pull a rope when they want rain. A capital idea, seeing that the pulling of a rope is within the competency of most of us. It is managed in Burmah thus: Two parties—those who wish for rain and those who don't—lay hold of opposite ends of the rope; whichever pull hardest win the day. It is said, however (as in the case in relation to many controversies and contests going on around us here at home) that the affair is prearranged; it is agreed beforehand that the rain-pullers shall be permitted to pull with more vigor than their competitors. Whether the rain comes when the rope has been pulled, our informant unfortunately has omitted to state.

There are rain-doctors in all countries; some further removed than others from science, but doctors still. The looking out for omens (a habit more general than we are in the habit of supposing) is a residuum of a belief that was almost universal in old days. The signs or symptoms connected with the movements of animals may, in many instances, be worthy of attention; but they are mixed up with the strangest absurdities. Of the rain prognostics accepted two or three centuries ago, there was a pretty extensive variety. If ducks and drakes flutter their wings unusually when they rise; if young horses rub their backs against the ground; if sheep begin to bleat and skip about; if swine are seen to carry hay and straw to hiding-places; if oxen lick themselves the wrong way of the hair; if a lamp or candle splutter; if a great deal of soot falls down the chimney; if frogs croak more than usual; if swallows fly low; if hogs run home loudly grunting and squealing; if cattle and donkeys prick up their ears; if ants come out of their hills, and moles and worms out of the ground; if crows assemble in crowds, and ravens croak; if water fowl come to land; if (as an old writer describes it) "beastes move here and there, makynge a noyse, and brethynge up the ayre with open nostrels;" if the down fly off from the dandelion and the thistle when there is no wind; if church-bells be heard further than usual; in all such cases we are told to expect rain. Gay, in his Pastorals, tells us that when a heifer sticks her tail bolt upright, or when our corns prick, it is an omen of approaching rain; whereas fine weather is foreshown by the high flying of swallows. In another of his works, Trivia, Gay says (in relation to the sign-boards which the streets of London so abundantly displayed in his day):

> When the swinging signs your ears offend
> With creaking noise, then rainy floods impend;
> Soon shall the kennels swell with rapid streams.

Poor Robin's Almanack, about a century and a half ago, announced that when a hedgehog builds a nest with the opening in one direction, the next rain and wind will come from the opposite direction. Another writer asked:

> Why doth a cow, about half an hour
> Before there comes a hasty shower,
> Clap her tail against a hedge?

The question is, does she? And the next question would be, is it one peculiarly-constituted cow who does so, or do cows generally so conduct themselves?

Rain-doctors and rain-prophets are two different classes. The latter wish to know whence and when rain is coming, but with fair good sense lay aside any claim to the power of producing it. Not so the medicine-men of North America, who (if the exceedingly troublesome Red Man still retain his ancient characteristics) are looked to as potent influences in times of unwonted dry weather. Arabia can say something of the same kind. When Carston Niebuhr was in that country, he stopped some time in the province of Nedjeram, which was under the rule of a sheikh named Mecrami. Of this Sheikh, Niebuhr said: "He honours Mahomet as the prophet of God, but looks with little respect upon his successors and commentators. Some of the more sensible Arabs say that the sheikh has found means to avail himself of heaven even in this life; for (to use their expression) he sells Paradise by the yard, and assigns more or less favorable places in that mansion according to the sum paid him. Simple, superstitious persons, actually purchase assignments upon heaven from him or his procurators, and hope to profit thereby. A Persian of the province of Kerman, too, has lately begun to issue similar bills upon heaven, and has gained considerably by the traffic." Niebuhr rather dryly remarks upon this: "The people of the East appear to approach, daily, nearer to the ingenious inventions of Europeans in these matters." He then proceeds: "The knowledge of many secrets, and among others of one for obtaining rain when he pleases, is likewise ascribed to the sheikh. When the country suffers from a drought, he appoints a fast, and after it a public procession, in which all must assist, with an air of humility, without their turbans, and in a garb suitably mean. Some Arabs of distinction assured me that this never fails to procure an immediate fall of rain."

We may, in imagination, leap over Egypt and sundry other hot regions, and pass from Arabia to Morocco, where Lempriere tells us of doings somewhat similar. (Not Lempriere the dictionary maker, but William Lempriere, an army surgeon attached to the British garrison at Gibraltar.) The Emperor of Morocco, during the illness of his son and heir, applied through the English consul for the services of this gentleman; and Lempriere had opportunities thus afforded him of penetrating further into the recesses of domestic life than is often permitted in Mahommedan countries. Speaking of the harem at Morocco in 1790, he said: "In one of my visits I observed a procession, which, upon inquiry, I found was intended as an invocation to God and Mahommet for rain, of which there had been a scarcity for several preceding months. The procession was commenced by the youngest children in the harem, who were barely able to walk, two abreast; and these were followed by the next in age, till at length a great part of the women fell into the group, making altogether upwards of a hundred persons. They carried on their heads their prayers written on paper, pasted on a square board, and proceeded through all the courts singing hymns, the purport of which was adapted to the solemn ocasion. I was informed that they continued this ceremony every day during the whole of the dry weather, and were to repeat it till their prayers were attended with success." A safe proceeding, at all events, seeing that the desired rain was sure to come sooner or later.

Whether any other people in the East besides the Burmese perform the rope-pulling mode of producing rain, we do not know; but the women in some parts of India adopt a peculiar method of their own. The Bengal Hurkaru, a newspaper published in Calcutta, had the following paragraph less than five years ago, in relation to a drought which affected a large portion of India: "The pundits and moulvies were called into the service, and muntras and beits (prayers) were read with intense but unavailing fervor. Finding the efforts of the priests fail them, the ryots (peasants) next had recourse to an ancient and somewhat singular custom. At night all the women of many of the villages walked naked to some neighboring tank or stream, and there, with songs and invocations, sought to propitiate the offended heavens, and to induce the gods to send them rain. This device was also without immediate effect."

But, while the medicine men and weather doctors are trying to bring rain where there is none, what are we to say of a semi, or a demi-semi scientific man who attempts to drive away rain when he doesn't want it, and make it fall somewhere else? One M. Otto, of Leipsic, has not only broached this problem, but has actually had his scheme brought before the Academie des Sciences at Paris. He proposes a machine called a pluvifuge, or rain-expeller, to be hoisted on a very elevated platform. The machine is to consist of an enormous pair of bellows worked by steam power; and its purpose is to blow away any rainy clouds which may be accumulating. If many of these were placed at equal intervals in a large city, they might perchance insure a continuance of fair weather. What the learned Academie thought of this is not recorded; perhaps they preserved a polite silence; but a very knotty question presents itself. If (an enormous mouthful to swallow, in all conscience) the pluvifuge could really do this work, how about other localities? As dirty little boys when driven away by a policeman from one place will certainly reassemble in another, so would the rain, driven by the pluvifuge from one locality, make its presence in another. And suppose that other locality does not want it? It has been very cogently asked: "Would not an action for damages lie against town A, in case towns B and C suffer from the undue quantity of rain which would be liable to fall to their share, if town A succeeded in puffing it all away from itself? For the vapor blown *from* some place must needs be blown *to* some other place. Or say that towns B and C, and even D and E were as sharp witted as town A, and were to set up equally efficacious machines, there surely ought to be some redress for town F, in case of its being altogether submerged, as might very possibly happen under such circumstances." A case is supposed of an open air fete at Smithville, to celebrate the coming of age of the heir of the Smiths. At Brownsville a pluvifuge happens unluckily to be at work, and blows the rain to the very lawn at which the fete champetre is being held. If a case, Smith vs. Brown, were instituted, would not the plaintiff be entitled to damages for the injury done by the rain to the ladies' dresses, and for doctor's bills, arising out of colds and catarrhs caught on the occasion?

Few of our modern weather prophets know the real legend which gave birth to the belief in St. Swithin's day as a weather-wise day. As Bishop of Winchester, just about a thousand years ago, Swithin was a man noted for his worth and his humility. The latter was displayed in a request that, when dead, he should be buried, not within the church, but in the churchyard, where passers-by might tread upon his grave, and where the roof-eaves might drip water upon it. His wish was complied with. But, about a century afterwards, when Swithin had been canonized into St. Swithin, the clergy, in a fit of renewed zeal, thinking that the body of so great a saint ought not to lie in such a place, determined to remove it into the cathedral, but rain poured down so continuously for forty days that they could not find a suitable opportunity for the grand ceremonial which had been planned. Accepting this as a judgment on them for disobeying the saint's wishes, they gave up their project, and built a chapel over the humble grave instead. An accomplished Anglo-Saxon scholar has recently played havoc with this old legend, but it would take many such scholars to beat out of the heads of uneducated people their faith in the 15th of July. The Astronomer Royal at Greenwich states that he finds, on an average of a large number of years, quite as much rain, after a fine St. Swithin's day as after one that is wet; but no matter, the old quatrain is quoted triumphantly against him:

> St. Swithin's day, if thou dost rain,
> For forty days it will remain;
> St. Swithin's day, if thou be fair,
> For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.

There are, sometimes, real showers of very unreal rain. It is stated by an old writer that in Lapland and Finmark, about a century ago, mice of a particular kind were known to fall from the sky; and that such an event was sure to be followed by a good year for foxes. A shower of frogs fell near Toulouse in 1804. A prodigious number of black insects, about an inch in length, descended in a snow-storm at Pakroff, in Russia, in 1827. On one occasion, in Norway, the peasants were astonished at finding a shower of rats pelting down on their heads. Showers of fishes have been numerous. At Stanstead, in Kent, in 1866, a pasture-field was found one morning covered plentifully with fish, although there is neither sea nor river, lake nor fish-pond near. At Allahabad, in 1839, an English officer saw a good smart down-pour of fish, and soon afterward thousands of small dead fish were found upon the ground. Scotland has had many of these showers of fish; as in Ross-shire, in 1828, when quantities of herring-fry covered the ground; at Islay, in 1830, when a large number of herrings were found strewed over a field after a heavy, gusty rain; at Wick, much more recently, when herrings were found in large quantities in a field half a mile from the beach. In all these, and numerous other cases, when a liberal allowance has been made for exaggeration, the remainder can be explained by well understood causes. Stray wind blowing from a sea or river; a waterspout licking up the fish out of the water; a whirlwind sending them hither and thither; all these are intelligible. The rat shower in Norway was an extraordinary one; thousands of rats were taking their annual excursion from a hilly region to the lowlands, when a whirlwind overtook them, whisked them up, and deposited them in a field at some distance; doubtless much to the astonishment of such of the rats as came down alive.

The so-called showers of blood have had their day of terror and marvel, and have disappeared. Not that any one ever saw such a shower actually fall; but red spots have occasionally been seen on walls and stones, much to the popular dismay. Swammerdam, the naturalist, told the people of Hague, two centuries ago, that these red spots were connected with some phenomena of insect life; but they would not believe him, and insisted that the spots were real blood, and were portents of evil times to come. Other naturalists have since confirmed the scientific opinion.

PRISON REFORM.

The Governor of Ohio Recommends Separation and Reclamation.

GOV. HAYES, in his annual message to the Legislature of Ohio, says in regard to the reformation of convicts:

A large proportion of the convicts, when admitted, are quite young. The age of about one third does not exceed twenty-one years. More than two-thirds of the inmates of the prison are now under thirty years of age. It will occur to any one who considers these facts that, under our system of prison discipline, too little effort has heretofore been made to reform these young men. A high authority has said, "No human being is so debased and wicked that he can not be reclaimed." It is believed that, under a wise system, the young, at least, can be reformed and prepared for useful and worthy citizenship. The present system has two capital defects—the mingling in intimate association of the young with the hardened criminals, and the failure to educate the convicts in habits of thrift and self-control. The defects are in the system. The convict, when he leaves the penitentiary, is exposed to greater temptations than ever before, and the result of his prison life is that he has less power to resist evil influences, and, too often, less disposition to resist them. I do not enlarge upon the objections to the present system; it is not claimed to be reformatory. In a recent report, the directors said: "The great mass of convicts still leave the penitentiary apparently as hardened, and as dangerous to the State, as they were when they were sentenced." The vital question is, how to remove this reproach on our penal legislation. In considering it, I commend to you the remarks of the Board of State Charities on the Irish convict system. The distinguishing merit of that system is that "it enlists the co-operation of the prisoner in his own amendment, without withholding from him the punishment due to his crime." If the adoption of that system, with such modifications as our condition requires, is deemed an experiment which it is expedient for the State to try, until its advantages are better understood, I submit that the least that ought now to be attempted is to provide for a classification of convicts, so as to render separate beginners in crime from hardened offenders. Whether this can best be done by alterations and an extension of the present penitentiary, or by the erection of a new one, is for your wisdom to determine.

In several other States voluntary associations have been formed to provide for, encourage and furnish employment to discharged convicts, and their efforts have been of incalculable benefit to this unfortunate class. If a similar association should be formed by the benevolent citizens of Ohio, they will reasonably expect to receive proper assistance from the General Assembly, and in that expectation I trust they will not be disappointed.

THE SAINTS OF WALL STREET.

Five or Six Millions a Year the Wages of Sin.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Times.]

I have been calculating the amount gotten out of Wall street for some years past by various thefts and swindles, exclusive of the regular operators, and I estimate it at five or six millions per annum. This seems an enormous sum; but if you will take the trouble to count up the forgeries, embezzlements, etc., you will see that I am rather under than over the mark.

Those who steal should remember to steal enough. If they descend to petty amounts they will be thrust into the Tombs. If they rob on a magnificent scale, they will enjoy the advantage of a compromise, and the reputation of being clever scoundrels. You remember the bank officer who some years ago went to a lawyer and informed him he had used a hundred thousand dollars belonging to the bank.

"What have you done with it?"

"Lost it all in stock speculations."

"Haven't you any left?"

"Not five hundred dollars."

"And you want my advice?"

"Yes, very much."

"Well, then, go back to the bank, and take two hundred thousand dollars more."

"You're jesting with me."

"Not in the least. Take the two hundred thousand. Confess your embezzlement. Offer to compromise by paying one hundred thousand. The bank will refrain from prosecuting you, accept your terms, and enable you to retire with an independence."

The lawyer was right. The bank did exactly as he said it would. The defaulting officer took an airing in Europe, returned here, pretended to reform on account of his health, joined a fashionable church, and is to-day regarded as a pattern of moralities.

☞ Cleveland has a lady medium who speedily prepares for business by putting an adhesive plaster over her mouth and submitting to have her arms tied behind her. She then goes into a canvas-covered box, where, with the spirit of her husband Ben, a lake sailor who sings with three different voices, she communicates with the uttermost parts of shadow-land and astonishes a large circle of friends of the deceased. Ben represents himself as having a high old time in his new quarters.

KENTUCKY NEWS IN CHICAGO.

"Wiping his Knife (Reeking With the Blood of the Murdered Man) and Hissing Between his Teeth."

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Information has been received in the city, through a private letter, of a singularly bold and blood-thirsty occurrence which took place in Calhoun, Ky., near Green river, two Sundays ago. The scene of the monstrous outrage was God's sanctuary, and the principals a rebel and a rigid Unionist. The Union man had been firmly loyal through the war, and had exerted himself to his utmost all through the rebellion in procuring the arrest of rebels, and aiding the right to his best ability. He was known, feared, and hated as a man of great zeal, firm convictions, and strong prejudices.

On the day referred to he was in the church, when a man who was noted for his rebel principles also came to the church with his brother. The Abolitionist slammed the door in his face, saying, no rebel should come in, and fastened it.

Giving instructions to his brother to stand at the door, pistol in hand, and shoot the offender should he come out, the other tore a rail from a neighboring fence, broke open a window and climbed into the church. He sprang upon his enemy, threw him to the ground before he could defend himself, and cut his throat from ear to ear.

The congregation were paralyzed with horror, and made no effort to arrest or disarm him.

He wiped his knife, reeking with the blood of the murdered man, and hissed between his teeth. "Shut the door in my face again, will you, G—d d—n your soul!" and deliberately strode out. Collecting a party of friends immediately, he crossed Green river to Delaware, and has not been heard of since.

The citizens immediately armed themselves, mounted and left in hot pursuit. On Monday last the horses returned in charge of one man. The perpetrator of the diabolical, cold-blooded murder has not yet been arrested.

Advice to Emigrants for Texas.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, writing from Texas, says: "There is a great lack of railroads in Texas, and very many of the business facilities of the interior are exceedingly limited. A person landing here will find himself at once in need of money enough to enable him to carry out any plan he may wish to execute by being able to fully control all obstacles. This rule, perhaps, holds good anywhere, but especially so here, because everything here is now in primitive, and, in a measure, chaotic condition. Many advantages and aids that the newest of the Northern States afford emigrants are not to be found here, and the emigrant must, therefore, expect to help himself. Hence I would advise those who would like to make a home here not to come alone, or with a very small amount of means. But let acquaintances or neighbors come together, so that they can assist and encourage one another, and then if their means are sufficient to meet the purposes and control the ends they set out to accomplish, all will be satisfactory.

The Benicia Boy Redivivus.

The New York Sun reports as follows a little affair that took place in Heenan's saloon the other night: "The Hon. John C. Heenan was playing "Casino" at a side-table against Con. Fitzgerald, and, beyond much loud talk and many profane vociferations, everything was merry. Suddenly a dispute arose between the card-players, which quickly culminated in Fitzgerald wildly jumping up, and planting his dexter digit on the Hon. John's frontispiece. Heenan, without relaxing his hold on the cards which he held in his right hand, arose in his seat and shot out his famous "left duke" twice on Con's right eye, swelling it to an enormous size, and keeling him over on the floor. Heenan then dropped the cards, and was about to spring forward to administer further punishment, but the crowd interposed and pinned him against the wall, until Fitzgerald had time to gather himself up and dart out of the door and up Broadway."

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1870.

It is pretty generally admitted that trade up to the present date has proven to be not of an unsatisfactory character. The bills for time sales are falling due, and unusual promptness has prevailed, which has made our merchants more cheerful and hopeful towards the immediate future. Deposits have slightly improved, and the distress for money is not so apparent. The rates are still held at 1 per cent. per month.

We notice that in connection with the comments upon the frauds that have occurred in moneyed institutions during the past year the subject of salaries is associated, and to insufficient remuneration for services these defalcations and other frauds are attributed. The New York Commercial Advertiser says:

We believe that taking moneyed corporations as a whole, they do not remunerate their clerks as policy, not to mention justice, dictates. There are very many young and middle-aged men filling positions here, where they handle hundreds of thousands of dollars daily, who are paid less than two thousand dollars annually. Of all clerkships, those in banks should, from prudential reasons, be well remunerated. The lowest of them are positions of vast responsibility and trust. On the integrity of their incumbents, rest, to a certain extent, the safety of the bank and of its depositors' accounts and moneys. None but superior, first-class men should be selected to fill them, and such men are deserving of first-class pay.

The lowest of the *prizes* his position the less liable is he to incur any risk in losing it, and there is no inducement so effective for increasing the interest of the employe in the affairs of the institution as by increasing his pay. The objection is often made that young men generally are not less likely to embezzle in financial positions than older ones. What will the prize held out, as a further inducement, do in this case? In the opinion of a generally expert judge, the young man who expected the salary to be worth it, will often feel that between the "lowest" with low salary and that of a certain kind of money-handling, he should choose the latter position. Bank managers should make their clerkships so desirable that those who fill them will be very wary about losing them.

Furthermore, they should aim to develop a feeling of self-respect among their employes, to make them feel that they are men of importance, filling important positions, and the payment of fair salaries goes a good ways in accomplishing this end. By so much as the clerk is thus made to respect himself, by so much will he be removed from the temptation to sacrifice his credit and reputation.

Bank directors cannot afford to give their employes any just grounds for believing that they are not well remunerated for their services. Better by far that the latter be paid more than less than their services are worth. How many individuals, not dishonest at heart, have come to justify themselves in purloining from rich corporations, on the ground that the laborer is worthy of his hire and should receive his hire? The first stone in the downward path has very frequently been laid by such feelings.

Bank clerks should be paid to be honest, and for being honest. It is no light temptation that the underpaid who daily handles hundreds of thousands of dollars, however liberal his salary may appear in comparison with the amount placed in his hands, and it should appear in his mind that he is a part of the institution; and he who is thus placed will be secure from the ever-present temptation to peculations.

We have thus far spoken of the propriety of paying good salaries as a matter of policy merely. Owing to the larger scale upon which moneyed corporations are expected to dress well and maintain more or less of a social position, it may be asked whether they should not justly receive liberal remuneration?

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Shows a firm feeling. There has been none hawked upon the market, and, on the whole, prices are better. The banks are buying at 1-10 discount and selling at 1-10 premium. One or two calls were made for New Orleans exchange, the banks selling this at par and buying at ⅛ to ¼ discount. Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore exchange is held at the same figures as New York exchange.

GOLD—Nothing transpiring of any consequence in the gold market. The price, in sympathy with the Eastern quotations, tended toward an advance. Very little coin is being offered across the counter, while the demand for gold is very large. Coupons in large numbers are coming in, which are being bought on margins only large enough to cover the expense of transportation to New York. The prices of gold received to-day, showing the ruling figures in Wall street, were at 10 A. M. 119¾; 11:15 A. M., 119⅝; 12:10 P. M., 119⅛; 4 P. M. (closed), 119.

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	119	120
Silver halves and quarters	115½	
Silver dimes	115½	

The New York World comments as follows upon the recent gold sales in New York:

The bids for gold were fully up to the market price, and above that current for the last two days. The refusal, therefore, to sell below 120 on the part of the secretary of the Treasury, or at a price which was above the average market price, is, to use a mild term, suspicious. In view of the fact that the same parties who made money in the first sale, [illegible] who had been [illegible] the secretary refused to sell under 120, and [illegible] that [illegible] money on this occasion, [illegible] was to [illegible] for speculators who enjoy the confidence of Mr. Boutwell, and who can thus obtain information in advance of the public of what he intends to do. The past and present baffling maneuvers of Mr. Boutwell to "bull" the gold market, or in other words to [illegible], are such as none can justify. It was the intention of Mr. Boutwell not to sell gold below 120, why did he not say so before proposing the sale? Why is [illegible] How could the secretary possibly expect buyers to pay the Government higher price for gold than it could be bought for in the open market? This morning a German broker connected with a German banking firm in Exchange Place was offering bets freely that Mr. Boutwell would sell no gold under 120. This German broker is frequently employed by Mr. Boutwell's gold speculating friends to purchase for them. The purchases of gold yesterday and the day before by Mr. Boutwell's friends are now fully explained. It is barely possible that Mr. Boutwell is not acting in complicity with these Wall street gold-gamblers, but appearances are certainly against him. With the professed desire of the Government and country to bring greenbacks as rapidly as possible to a par with gold, the conduct of Mr. Boutwell in "bulling" gold—which is in fact depreciating greenbacks—by refusing to sell Government gold at the market price, is contradictory and a national scandal. It was reported to-day that Mr. Boutwell will sell only $1,000,000 gold per week in January, or $4,000,000 in all throughout the month. It is evident that the gold speculators are always well posted in regard to the treasury department movements, while the public are kept ignorant.

UNITED STATES BONDS—Have on the whole been quite active, especially those issues from which a coupon has been displaced. In some instances prices have slightly improved as if in keeping with the gold tendency. The true fluctuations are seen in the following tables, which are corrected daily from the 2:30 P. M. telegrams. We quote:

Five-twenties, 1862	114⅜	@115⅛
Five-twenties, 1864	113⅝	@113¾
Five-twenties, 1865	113⅞	@114
Five-twenties, 1865	111⅞	@112⅛
Five-twenties, new issue	110⅞	@111⅛
Five-twenties, 1867	111	@111¼
Five-twenties, 1868	111	@111¼
Ten-forties	108⅛	@108⅜
Cy's	108¾	@109

The following closing quotations indicate the course of prices for the past three days:

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	118½	118⅝	118¾		
" '62	115	115⅛	115⅜		
" '64	113⅜	113⅝	113⅝		
" '65	113⅞	114	114		
N's issue	111	111¼	111¼		
" '67	111⅞	111⅛	112	⅛	
Coupons '68	111⅞	111⅛	112	⅛	
10-40 coupons	109	108¾	108⅞	⅛	
Cy's	109½	109⅝	109⅝	⅛	

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—The January interest and dividends in a great measure passing into the hands of investors. In anticipation of this result holders of securities have made small advances. Prices have therefore been somewhat better, and the demand was enlarged. The Grayson county bonds have taken the precedence in activity. McCracken county bonds sold well also. Besides the dividends announced in yesterday's report, we notice the following:

German Insurance Company	6 per cent.
Western Insurance Company	8 "
Peoples' Bank	4 "
Bank of Louisville	4 "
Bank of Kentucky	4 "
Mechanics' Bank	4 "

Messrs. MORTON, GALT & Co., Bankers, 150 Main street, quote as follows:

STOCKS.

National Bank, first	120	@124
National Bank, second	93	@ 95
National Bank, Planters'	93	@ 95
National Bank, City	99	@100
Bank of Kentucky	93	@ 94
Bank of Louisville	91	@ 93
Merchants' Bank	115	@117
Commercial Bank	77	@ 79
Northern Bank	118	@120
Citizens' Bank	110	@111
People's Bank	101	@102½
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Fin'cial Corp'tion bank(new)	89	@ 90
Falls City Tobacco bank	96	@ 97½
Masonic bank	105	@106
Security bank	111	@112
Louisville Insurance Company bank	118	@118
Farmers' bank	92	@ 93
Western Insurance Company bank	124	@125
German Insurance Company bank	165	@175½
Gas Company stock	104	@105
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	97	@ 98
L. & F. R. R. (common)	58	@ 59
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	65	@ 66
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	72½	@ 73

BONDS.

City for improvements, 6 per c	69	@ 71
City for bounty, 6 per c	70	@ 72
City for school purposes, 6 per c	70	@ 72
City for Jeff. Railroad, 6 per c	73	@ 75
City for L. and N. Railroad, M. S., 6 pr c	74	@ 76
City for L. and N. Railroad, L. L., 6 pr c	73	@ 74
City for wharf, new, 6 per c	73	@ 74
City for wharf, old, 6 per c	74	@ 75
City for water-works, old, 6 per c	74	@ 75
City for water-works, new, 6 per c	71	@ 72
Water-works bonds, 6 per c	75	@ 76
Canal bonds, first issue, 6 per c	93	@ 93
" second issue, 6 per c	75	@ 76
" third issue, 6 per c	75	@ 76
" fourth issue, 6 per c	68	@ 70
Kentucky State bonds, old, 6 per c	95	@ 96
" " new 5 per c	87	@ 88
Jeffersonville Railroad bonds, old, 7 per c	91	@ 93
" " new, 7 per c	79	@ 80*
L. & F. R. R. bonds (C branch), 7 per c	84	@ 85*
L. & N. R. R. bonds (M. S.), 7 per c	92	@ 94
" " (L. br.) 7 per c	89	@ 90
" " (M. br.) 7 per c	91	@ 92
" " con'd mort., 7 per c	85	@ 85*
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R., 7 per c		@ 85*
Ohio River Bridge Company, 7 per c	92	@ 94*
Glasgow for Glasgow R. R., 7 per c	80	@ 80*
Caldwell county, for E. & P. R. R.	85	
Shelbyville R. R. bonds		90*

Bonds marked * are sold with interest added.

COMMERCIAL.

There has been of late considerable discussion, pro and con, upon the business outlook. Men have written from different standpoints, but in most cases have come to conclusions approximately the same. There are instances, however, where conclusions have been wide apart. As the facts bearing upon the subject are not only conspicuous, and open to all who desire to avail themselves of them, it would appear a little strange that honest men should differ to any very essential point. This being the case, however, it is manifestly of the greatest importance that business men sift the subject thoroughly, that they may determine for themselves the drift of events. With one class of writers, the present and immediate future demands the utmost prudence, economy and sagacity in the management of business—to them "all is not gold that glitters," and, while the surface indications favor the idea that the nation is prosperous, there are other evidences which go to show that the foundations upon which the superstructure rests are liable to give way suddenly and produce general disaster—and as honest sentinels upon the watch-tower, they persist in giving the alarm. On one hand there are extravagance, recklessness and fraud. Old ideas and land-marks have been swept away. Confidence is prostrated, capital is withdrawn from legitimate pursuits and is employed in gambling enterprises which mantles the national cheek with a blush of shame. Many great and leading American interests are dying out, and we are losing prestige when we should be in the van of the nations.

The other class of writers proudly point, as an evidence of the nation's progress, to the vast amount of revenues drawn from the industries of the people enough to pay for all the extravagance which distinguishes the administration of national affairs and retire millions of debt. They see United States bonds going to Europe and chuckle over the idea that foreigners are willing to buy that they may receive their gold interest until it shall equal and exceed the product of all the mines on the continent. And this they call prosperity. Congress, that at last assumes to control everything, is to be sustained in its grasp of power, and as long as its creatures proclaim the nation is prosperous, this class of writers will be found espousing every decree and laboring with might and main to convince the people that the nation is sailing under cloudless skies with favorable winds and tide to the home of prosperity. The time has come for men to look all the facts bearing upon business square in the face, to take observations, group together the evidences and demand such reform as the exegencies of the time demand. If there was ever a time when there was peril in apathy, it is the present. The New York Express, in an article upon the situation, says:

We hear of big failures in the city, in the country, abroad, at home, everywhere, and it is time for people to pause, think, and ask the causes of all this commotion in the land. If it is too late to remedy the past, it is not too late to be warned for the future. Some new horse may enter the stable, though the door was locked after the first one was stolen. Young men may be taught by the mistakes of their seniors, new corporations by the errors of old ones, and new co-partnerships by the examples of those which are having a forced dissolution. We have lived for some years now in a state of inflation. The rich have become richer, and the really poor have become poorer, though between the two a favored political class have become very wealthy by shoddy and the spoils of war. But the war of arms is over, though the Government keeps up the force and show of war in a [illegible] of the country which otherwise would be peaceful and prosperous without this pomp and power, to say nothing of the cost created by it.

One very great wrong to which, as journalists, we are asked to draw attention is the extravagance of Directors of Incorporated Institutions, as Banks, Life and Fire Insurance Companies, and even Savings Banks. The money thus lavishly used upon splendid marbles, woods, and decoration, is not their money, but the money of stockholders. They may have a semi-official power, incident to their position as directors, to vote [illegible], to decide upon an old building for something more grand and imposing; but it is not doing as you would be done by—it is not using your own money to gratify your own taste, which might be excusable, and it is using the money of other people in the exercise of an unjustifiable and unpardonable pride and ostentation. These are the most pernicious for the country, for young men and for city business, that this is only the moral view of the case, though with true men this ought to be sufficient. The effect on business is most pernicious, and in various ways. First, because the investment of capital is less remunerative than it would be but for this extravagance; and, as appetite grows by what it feeds upon, these costly buildings lead to a score of other extravagances in outside, furnish, clerk hire, &c., &c. It is also very difficult to recognize one's neighbor when once a career of vast expenditure is entered upon, though he may be the best of men. To understand that nothing which is right, in conducting this [illegible] or extravagances, is ever impossible. We know of cases—and so do too many stockholders—in which half of a paid-up capital is used for extravagant palaces for banks or officers and their friends, and "cut bono?" Even the mere assembly of men in rich parlors, more beautiful in many cases than anything to be found at home, and surrounded, it may be, by costly lunches, seems to engender joint speculations in which even the second, third, or half of the stocks may be endangered or frittered away.

Finally, in a very marked measure, Bank and Insurance Stocks are owned by widows and orphans in their own name, or invested for them by guardians or trustees. The income from these stocks, in many cases, are the sole means of support. They are taxed all they can bear, by the Federal, State, and City Governments, and then comes the waste and extravagance of wicked or ill-judged management by Boards of Directors. The excuse sometimes is inattention, thoughtlessness, errors of judgment, &c., &c., but a gentleman who consents to act as trustee for other men's rights and property, has no right to enter up any such judgment in excuse for his own incompetency and extravagance. We, therefore, plead in the name of widows and orphans, and others, for a more economical management of all such institutions. It is due not alone to what is decent and right in itself, but to good example, to the country and to those who are to be business men hereafter. All that is substantial and durable in a moneyed edifice, all that is chaste and becoming in its architecture, all that is convenient in arrangement, are very proper, but, beyond all this, millions are expended upon paint, gilding, tesselated floors, frescoed walls and ceilings, tapestry, curtains, carpets, &c., which have anything but a really business-like appearance. We make no quarrel with any man who uses his own money to gratify his own taste, but protest against the use of other people's money in works of senseless, or indeed any extravagance.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS for the last twenty-four hours as far as reported by the Frankfort, Nashville, Jeffersonville, and New Albany railroads, and by the river. (Furnished by the Board of Trade):

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Apples, green, bbls	50	
Butter, tubs	35	22
Bagging, pcs	28	180
Bacon, tcs		134
Bagging, pcs	75	333
Bale Rope, coils		
Cement, bbls		125
Cheese, pkgs	135	231
Candles, bxs	6	36
Coffee, bags	205	147
Corn, bu	1126	1773
Cotton, bales		575
Cotton, bales	709	917
Dried fruit	113	56
Fruit, fresh, pkgs	61	10
Feathers, bags	13	
Eggs, bxs and bbls	19	
Flour, bbls	594	838
Furniture, pkgs	26	53
Groceries, pkgs	135	101
Hardware, pkgs	206	178
Hides, green	40	1
Horses, head	38	1
Iron, bar, tons	47	
Iron & steel, bdls and pcs	2562	1115
Lard, tcs	2	46
Lard, kegs	5	102
Malt, sks	21	
Merchandise, pkgs	705	1431
Mules, head	90	111
Nails, kegs	4	129
Oats, sacks		
Offal, sks		
Potatoes, bbls	15	86
Pork, mess, bbls	64	
Rags, bales	5	
Rice, casks		
Sugar, hhds	119	14
Sugar, bxs and bbls		42
Salt, bbls		35
Seeds, bags	176	61
Shingles, no		
Tobacco, hhds	25	
Tobacco, boxes	130	23
Whisky, bbls	182	189
Wheat, sacks		
Wool, sacks	1	
Woodenware, pkgs	7	200

Daily Review of the Markets.

ALCOHOL—Is in fair demand, and is held at $2 05@2 08 in bbl lots, and $2 25 per gal in small way.

APPLES—Dealers report a fair inquiry, and the market is well supplied. Prices are steady, and sales are made at $3@5 per bbl for common to choice qualities.

BEESWAX—Is in moderate demand, and dealers are paying 35@36c per lb on arrival for prime lots.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Is steady, with a fair demand, at $8 50@9 per bbl.

BAGGING—Prices continue firm with a good demand. Stocks are light, and manufacturers have nearly all suspended operations. 2-lb Kentucky is held at 24@24½c in round lots to dealers, and sales are made on orders at 25½@26c. Flax bagging is steady at 25½@26c on orders. Stocks of India bagging are exhausted. We note sales of 10 pieces 2-pound Kentucky at 26c.

BALE ROPE—Is in moderate request, and unchanged. Sales are made in round lots at 7½@7¾c and in jobbing lots on orders at 8@8½c for coils and half coils.

BUTTER—A fair demand for country butter is still reported, and receipts are upon a seasonably liberal scale. Common cooking qualities are selling at 20@21c per pound, and good to choice lots at 25@30c, on arrival. Western Reserve butter is in fair demand at 30@33c, and New York tub butter commands 40@45c. We note sales of 300 pounds choice country at 30c.

BAGS—A fair demand for grain bags is reported, and prices are steady. Stocks are ample. We quote grain bags, 2-bushel, at 42½@45c, and 8c higher for each half bushel. Burlaps are steady. We quote 2-bushel burlaps at 17c; 4-bushel at 20c.

CRANBERRIES—Are in fair request, with the market well supplied. Wild are dull and irregular at $11@12 per barrel. Cultivated command $15@16 per barrel.

CEMENT—Manufacturers are well supplied, and in a position to supply any demand. Prices are steady, with sales of 145 barrels at $1 75@2 00 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—The market is unchanged. Bolted is selling at 85@90c per bushel, loose, and kiln-dried is in fair demand at $4 75@5 00 per barrel.

COTTON YARNS—Prices rule steady, and quotations have undergone no change for some time past. We quote No. 500 at 19@21c; No. 600 at 17@19c; No. 700 at 15@17c per dozen; pound yarns at 38@40c, which includes standard and outside brands in round lots to dealers and small lots on orders.

COFFEE—A fair jobbing demand is reported, and prices are lower, particularly for the higher grades of Rio. We note a decline in Laguayra and Java coffee; we note sales of 165 bags Rio at 21½@23½c. We quote choice Rio at 23½@24c, prime 22½@24c, fair 22@22½c, common 18@19c. Java coffee is held at 31@32c, and Laguayra at 23@24c.

COAL—Is quotably unchanged, with an active demand at 20c per bushel for Pittsburg, to the city trade.

CANDLES—Are in good demand and prices are steady. We note sales 120 boxes 12-oz star at 14½c. We quote 12-oz. star at 14½@16c in round and jobbing lots, and tallow candles at 13½@14½c.

CHEESE—Stocks are ample to meet the demand and prices are steady. We quote Western Reserve at 18@19c, Factory at 18½@20c, English dairy at 18½@19c.

COTTON—Prices are steady with a good demand, and we note sale 117 bales at prices ranging from 22½@23½c. We quote:

Middling	23½
Low middling	22½@23
Good ordinary	22 @22½
Ordinary	21½@22

DRIED FRUIT—Receipts continue liberal with a moderate demand, and prices are weak at quotations. We quote apples at 7@7½c; half peaches 7½@8½c, and quarters at 5½@6½c on arrival.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are steady with a good demand, and prices have an upward tendency. We quote at $1 10@1 25 loose and $1 60@1 75 per barrel packed. Onions are steady at $3 50 to $3 75 per bbl from store. Cabbage are quoted at $10 00@12 00 per 100. Parsnips at $2 per bbl. Beets at $2. Turnips at $1 50. Krout is held at $8 00@12 00 per bbl.

EGGS—Receipts continue liberal for the season and sales are made at 22@23c per doz.

FLOUR—A fair local demand is reported, and limited sales for shipment. Prices are quotably unchanged and stocks, though not large, are ample to meet the demand. Sales to-day include 160 bbls fancy at $7 25, 275 bbls No. 1 at $6 25, 375 bbls assorted grades at quotations. We quote:

Fine	$4 25@4 50
Superfine	4 50@4 75
Extra	4 75@5 25
Extra family	5 25@5 75
A No. 1	5 75@6 25
Fancy	5 50@7 00
Rye Flour	5 75@6 00

FLAXSEED—Is unchanged, and prime commands $1 75 per bush.

FEATHERS—The market continues quiet and buyers are purchasing sparingly. We quote good to prime feathers from 63 to 70c on arrival.

FURS—Receipts command ready sale at the following quotations:

Prime racoon skins	35@45
Prime mink skins	$1 50
Prime opossum	5@10
Prime gray fox	25@30
Prime wild cat	25@30
Prime pole cat	10@50
Prime otter	$3 00@5 00
Prime beaver	1 00@2 00
Prime musk rat	10@21
Deer pelts	25@35
Sheep, wool on	40@$1 00

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges are steady, with sales at $9@10 per bbl. Lemons are firm, with light stocks. Sales are made at $9 per box.

FISH—The market is well supplied and prices are firm. We quote:

Mackerel,	No. 1, new, medium		28 50@30 00
Do	No. 1, do do	hf bbl	14 50@15 50
Do	No. 2, large, bbl		20 00@21 00
Do	No. 2, do	hf bbl	9 50@10 00
Do	No. 2, medium		18 50@19 50
Do	No. 2, do	half bbl	9 25@10 00
Do	No. 3, large		17 00@17 50
Do	No. 3, small		15 00@16 00
Do	No. 3, do	half bbl	8 00@8 50
Do	No. 1, kits		3 10@3 25
Do	No. 2, kits		2 25@2 50
Do	No. 3, kits, large		2 00@2 10
White fish, half bbl			8 50@9 00
Herring, bbls			6 50@7 75
Sardines			1[illegible]

GAME—Dealers report a fair demand, and the various depots are well supplied. We quote partridges on arrival at $1 50@1 85; squirrels at $1@1 50; rabbits at $1 75@2 10; mallard ducks $4 25; common ducks $3 75; wild geese $5 50@6; prairie chickens $6 00; venison, whole carcass, 10c; and saddle at 20c per lb.

GINSENG—Is in light demand, and prices range from 55@60c for prime lots on arrival.

GUNNY BAGS—Are firm at 20½c for bales, and 22@22½c for reseved.

GRAIN—The market rules quiet and transactions are chiefly to the local trade. Wheat is in moderate demand for milling, and receipts are principally for the city mills. Prices range from $1 00@1 20 for No. 1 white at the mills; low grades of red are sold at 90@95c at the mills. Dealers are making some sales for export on private terms.

There is a moderate demand for corn, and prices are unchanged. Choice white, dried and shelled, is selling at 95c, sacks included. Ear corn is selling a fraction lower; ear corn sells from wagon at 70c, and from store at 75c. We note sales of 1,000 bush ear from store at 75c; 600 bush shelled, sacks included, at 95c.

Dealers report oats in fair demand and prices steady at 55c in bulk on arrival, 58c from store, and 60c, sacks included. We note sales of 700 bushels, sacks included, at 60c, and 1,100 bushels in bulk at 55c.

We have no change to note in barley. The market is quiet, and sales are made of spring and fall from store at $1 20@1 75 per bushel.

Malt is in good demand and prices are unchanged. We note sales of 575 bushels fall malt at $1 65@2. We quote No. 1 fall at $1 60@2; Nos. 1 and 2 spring, $1 25@1 40; Canada, $1 55@1 60; rye malt, $1 20; corn malt, $1 25; oat malt, 90c.

HOMINY—Is in good request, and firm at $6@6 25 per bbl.

HOPS—The market is steady and well supplied. We quote new at 20@25c, and old nominal at 4½@5½c per lb.

HIDES—The market is weak and prices have a downward tendency. Receipts are liberal. We quote green salted at 9@10c; dry salted at 18@20c, and flint hides at 17@19c.

HAY—Prices are steady, with a fair local and shipping demand. We quote: On the wharf prime timothy at $17@18; choice $18@19; mixed at $15@16 50 per ton, with an advance of $1 00 to $1 50 per ton from store; red-top $15@16 on arrival.

IRON COTTON TIES—Stocks are ample, and sales are made at 6¼@7c per lb, on orders.

IRON AND STEEL—A fair demand is reported and prices are steady. We quote: S C and C C bar at 4@5c, sheet iron 5@6½c, nail rod 8@9c, cast steel 20@22c, American blister 10@12c, German steel 12@18c, steel plow slabs 10c per lb, iron plow wings 6½c, steel plow wings 11c, iron plow slabs 6 cents.

LEATHER—Stocks are ample and prices unchanged. We quote oak sole at 43@45c; hemlock sole 28@34c; harness 40@46c; skirting 55@60c; bridles per dozen $54@72; upper per dozen $42@54.

LIME—Is in good demand and steady at $1 00@1 10 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Dealers report a fair demand and ample stocks of all the desirable brands. We quote:

Va. extra lbs and fancy styles	$1 00	@1 10
Va. fine bright, lbs and twist	90	@1 00
Va. medium bright, lbs and twist	70	@ 80
Va. common, lbs and ½ lbs	63	@ 65
Va. fine, ½ lbs and 14's	65	@ 70
Va. fine light-pressed, 9-inch	80	@ 90
Va. extra fig and pancake	1 00	@1 15
Ky. and Mo. bright, lbs	62	@ 70
Ky. and Mo. bright, ½'s and 14's	65	@ 68
Ky. black sweet, lbs and ½'s	60	@ 65
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, best	70	@ 72
Ky. navy, lbs and ½ lbs, medium	60	@ 62

MOLASSES—A good demand for New Orleans molasses is reported and prices are firm at 75@80c per gal for bbls and half bbls.

NAILS—Prices are quotably unchanged with a good demand. We continue to quote:

10d at $4 50@4 75	6d at $5 00@5 25
40d at $4 50@4 75	4d at $5 25@5 50
8d at $4 75@5 00	3d at $6 00@6 25

Horse-shoe nails at 20 to 40c per lb, as to quality.

OFFAL—Is in good demand, and prices are steady. We quote bran at $16@17 per ton, shorts $20@21, shipstuffs $24@25, and middlings at $30@31 per ton. We note sale of 10 tons shorts at $20.

OILS—Are steady and quotably unchanged, with a moderate demand.

PEANUTS—The market is largely supplied, and the demand is light. Sales are made at 6@7c per lb.

PIG IRON—Prices are steady. We quote:

Hanging Rock, No. 1 foundry, per ton	$45@48
Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry, per ton	41@45
Mill iron, per ton	40@42
C. B. Car-wheel iron, per ton	55@60
Tennessee iron, C. B., per ton	47@50
Alabama and Georgia, C. B. per ton	50@55

RICE—Is in good request, with ample stocks. Carolina is quoted at 9@9½c, and Louisiana at 8@8½c.

SALT—Is in good supply, and prices are steady. We quote large bbls at $2 25@2 35; small bbls at $2 35@2 60; large dairy $3 75@4 00; small dairy $3 25@3 50; table salt at $3 50@3 75 for small barrels.

ONION SETS—The market is largely supplied with top sets, and dealers are selling in round lots at $3 50 per bu. We quote top sets at $3 50@4; red sets at $8 25, and white at $11 25 per bushel.

POULTRY—Is in good supply and prices are weak. We quote dressed chickens at $2@3; dressed turkeys at 15@16c per lb; ducks $3 75 per doz; geese $4 75@5 50 per doz. Live chickens are dull at $2@4 25 per doz.

STRAW—The market is quiet, with a moderate local demand. We quote at $9@15 per ton.

SOAP—Is in good demand and prices are unchanged. We quote German No. 1 at 8½@9c; No. 2 at 7½@8c; rosin soap 6½@7c, with a sale of 40 boxes at quotations.

STARCH—Stocks are equal to the demand and prices are steady. We quote pure starch at 6½@7c; corn starch at 11@12½c.

SEEDS—Dealers report a moderate demand and we quote:

Hempseed	$2 00
Clover	9 10@9 25
Timothy	4 25@4 50
Blue grass clean	1 85@2 00
" extra	3 50@4 00
Orchard	1 75@2 00
Red Top	1 10@1 25

SIRUPS—Stocks are ample and prices range from 45 to $1 20 per gallon according to brand.

SORGHUM—Receipts are light and transactions are limited; sales are made at 45@55c per gallon.

SUGAR—A good demand for New Orleans sugar is reported, and prices are well maintained and stocks are equal to the requirements of the trade.

Choice	14¼@14½
Prime	14 @14¼
Fully fair	13½@14
Fair	13 @13½
Common	12 @12½

REFINED SUGARS—Are in good demand, and prices are tending to lower quotations.

Hard standard	15¾@17½
A's	15½@15¾
B's	15¼@15½
Extra C	15 @15¼
Circle C	14¾@15¼
Yellow	13 @14½

ISLAND SUGARS—Stocks have improved, with a fair demand for Demerara. We quote Demerara at 14½@15¼c; Porto Rico at 12½@15c; Cuba at 12@14c. We note sales of 3 hhds Demerara at 14½@14¾c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Prices are steady and receipts find ready sale at quotations. We quote at 9@10c for tallow and 9@15c for grease.

TINNERS' STOCK—Is in ample supply and firm. We quote:

I. C., 10x14, C. coal	$13 75
I. X., 10x14	16 75
I. C., 14x20	14 75
I. X., 14x20	17 75
Block tin	45c
Lead	10¼c
Solder	30c

VINEGAR—The market is well supplied with the various qualities and prices are steady at $6 50@7 for cider, $8@8 50 for pure apple, and $12@12 50 for wine vinegar.

WOOL—The market is quiet and transactions are unimportant. We quote unwashed at 32@34c and tub-washed at 47@50c per lb.

WHITE LEAD—Is in fair request at prices that have ruled for some time past. We quote pure at 13½@14c; other grades range from 9@12c per pound.

WHISKY—Raw whisky is in fair demand, with light sales to-day at 95c, tax paid.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market is without special interest, the consumptive demand is light, and the movement in the hog product is not assuming the magnitude usual for the season. It is quite possible that the number of hogs packed throughout the West has fallen below last year's operations; but as yet we are not fully advised upon the subject, and, though there may be a falling off in number, it is possible that an increase in weight will make up for the difference. At any rate, we are inclined to the opinion that some weeks will elapse before buyers will be in the market for stocks beyond their immediate wants, and in the meantime we may expect a sluggish trade. Under the circumstances, however, the demand is fully up to expectations, and the concessions on the part of dealers are less than buyers were led to expect some days since.

MESS PORK—Is steady at $29 50@30 00. Rump is held at $25 00 per bbl.

BACON—Is in fair demand, and we note sales today of 20 casks clear sides at 17¼c; 35 casks clear rib sides at 17@17¼c; 25 casks shoulders at 14@14½c. Hams are steady, with sales of 16 tierces sugar-cured at 20@21½c.

BULK MEATS—Trade was active to-day, and we note sales of 44 casks clear sides at 16¾c; 71 do clear rib sides at 15½@15¾c; 45 do shoulders at 12¾c.

LARD—Is steady, with sales of 12 tierces at 18c, and 75 kegs at 19c.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market to-day ruled steady, and prices were fully maintained. Receipts are as yet light, but offerings are chiefly of the new crop. The sales to-day at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 31 hhds.

THE BOONE HOUSE sold 3 hhds—1 hhd Larue county at $7 25; 2 hhds Indiana lugs at $5 30@7 80.

THE PLANTERS' HOUSE sold 4 hhds—3 hhds lugs from Trigg county, 2 new and 1 old, at $7 40, $7 20, and $7 80; 1 hhd leaf from Trigg county, old, at $10; 1 hhd lugs from Hart county, new, at $6 90.

THE NINTH STREET HOUSE sold 5 hhds all new and frosted; 3 hhds Green county at $6 40, 6 10, and 7 60; 2 hhds of Hancock county at $7 50, and 6 50.

THE LOUISVILLE HOUSE sold 7 hhds, new tobacco, from Henry, Meade and Breckinridge counties, consisting of frosted lugs, leaf and good lugs, at $4 65, 6 50, 7 00, 7 00, 7 10, 7 85, 7 90.

THE PICKETT HOUSE sold 12 hhds, trash, lugs, and leaf at $10 00, 7 00, 5 25, 5 00, 6 00, 8 25, 9 45, 7 60, 8 80, 8 70, 8 60, 10 25.

Louisville Live Stock Market.

BOURBON HOUSE STOCK YARD—VISSMAN, DOWNING & CO., PROPRIETORS.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Jan. 3, 1870.

The receipts and transactions in live stock during the past week, or during the holidays, have been light. This is uniformly the case every season, and but a limited business was done. Now that the holidays are past, we look to see all branches of trade revive, and a prosperous business will be carried on.

CATTLE—The receipts have only been fair, with hardly enough to supply the wants of the trade, while prices have been firm, and all met with ready sale on arrival. The offerings to-day are far below what is usually on the market at the opening of the week, and, unless there should be a good many arrive in a day or two, butchers will be forced to pay extravagant prices in order to supply their customers. We quote, for common and rough, at 3@3½c; fair to medium 4@5c; choice, 5¼@6½c; extra 7c. Shippers have been buying all the good heavy cattle offered, and they are now prepared to purchase all that may be thrown on this market at fair prices. We quote for medium at 5@5½c; choice to extra, weighing 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, $7@7 25 per 100 lbs gross. Cows and calves are nominal at $35@55, owing to quality.

SHEEP—The receipts are only fair while the demand is mostly confined to home consumption. A few were shipped to the Eastern market by Chas. W. Dorsey. We quote for mixed lots $1 50 to $2 50 per head. Heavy, well fatted $3 50 to $5 per 100 lbs gross.

HOGS—The receipts have been small as the packing season at this point has closed. Shippers are again on the market buying all that are offered at fair prices, while a few are daily sold to butchers for home consumption. We quote to still pens for light $7 50@8; fair, $8 25@9; choice to extra, $9 25@9 50; a few were sold at $9 75, but this was an outside figure and we do not give it as the market price.

HORSES AND MULES—Continue to arrive in large numbers on their way South. We shipped on yesterday nine car loads over the L. & N. R. R. and understand that some 25 car loads were shipped by said road on yesterday. There is now no detention to shippers, as the river is in fine boating order and the L. & N. R. R. Co. are furnishing transportation to all as fast as shippers require it. We can give no prices, as all are shipped South on owner's account, there being none sold here.

Total number of live stock on sale the past week—cattle 3[illegible], sheep 700, hogs 377, horses and mules 548; total 1,981.

POPULAR ERRORS.

The Improper Use of Various Words of Our Noble Language—How a New York Merchant Spells "Boots."

A writer in the Jersey City Times mentions some very common errors which he would be pleased to see discarded. First, he says, I would notice the improper use so often made of the participle *mistaken*. I have often heard lawyers, when contesting a technicality in open court, say to the opposing counsel, "*You are mistaken, sir.*" And I have known more than one eloquent passage in a sermon marred by a similar expression. But two or three Sundays ago, a minister, in the course of an admirable apostrophe, addressed to the irreligious man, remarked, "How much he is mistaken, he will finally learn to his sorrow!" When this simple yet significant word is used in this connection, the meaning really conveyed is precisely the opposite to that which the speaker intends. To say, "You are mistaken," implies that I have misunderstood you, or failed to take the precise purport of your words or actions, and therefore that I am in error, and not you. The simple substitution of "have" for "are," or the contraction of the three words into two, viz: "You mistake," would render the statement correct and clear.

The pleasant meeting of two acquaintances often occasions the remark, "I am glad *to have met* you," instead "I am glad *to meet* you." The inaccuracy of the first consists in the improper joining of an infinitive having a present signification with *met*, a preterit. The sentence is almost directly from the French, viz: *Je suis enchanté d'avoir le plaisir de vous voir*, which, literally translated, is—I am glad to have the pleasure of meeting you. *Avoir*, to have, is here in the present tense in agreement with "I am glad" and "meeting," while in the erroneous rendering, "to have met," there is an apparent elimination of the subject of *avoir*, "the pleasure," and the preterit "met" is joined on, giving to the whole verbal form the character of a preterit infinite. A Frenchman would call this *un usage terrible* of good French.

A gentleman or lady having committed, in company, some slight error of etiquette, apologizes, and is told in return, "You are very excusable," it is nothing." Certainly "You are excused" would be more in accordance with precise language, and not so likely to present the anomaly seen in "very excusable." A person of delicate discernment might justly object to the real signification of this phrase, if he did not approve the tone indicated and sentiment seriously felt by the one to whom his apology has been offered.

You are "very excusable," without any forced construction, may imply one's incapacity for good manners, or his lack of culture in the amenities of social life.

"Illy" for "ill" is made use of by many writers as well as speakers, who would be shocked did one venture any remarks calculated to throw a shade of doubt on their intelligence and education. The terminal *y* in this case is but implicating the adverbial character of the word, and we could, with as much propriety, append it to "well," and speak of a thing as "welly done."

The employment of "who" for "whom" is widespread, viz: "*Who* do you vote for?" "*Who* would you advise me to consult?" "Who does this belong to?" etc. In all such cases the relative pronoun, although it begins the sentence, is the object of the predicate, and therefore should take the objective form "whom." This is so clear that scarcely any comment is necessary.

I recently heard an anecdote of a very wealthy merchant of New York who has in his counting room a safe in which are kept the most valuable papers relating to his business, and of which he keeps the key. The lock is one of those ingenious "combination" affairs, which may be set to any particular word, and can then be unlocked only in accordance with that combination of letters which forms the word. Having locked the safe as usual one evening before going home, he was too ill the next day to venture to his store. Some important business required the production of certain documents deposited in the safe, and the chief clerk called on the merchant and asked him what was the word which would enable him to open it. He was told that it was "boots." The clerk tried it, but the safe would not open. He then tried several ways of spelling "boots," such as "butes," "bootts," "boutes," "bewts," &c., until, becoming weary with his bootless efforts, he hastened to his principal and told him he could not open the safe, and asked how he spelled "boots." "Why, you dunce, b-o-t-s, to be sure."

An Insatiate Authoress After a Publisher.

Gail Hamilton (Abigail E. Dodge) having quarreled with her publishers, Ticknor & Fields (now Fields, Osgood & Co.), and having failed to get such satisfaction as she desires, is now engaged in preparing a volume exposing what she declares to be their meannesses and dishonesties. She puts her charges and complaints in the form of a story, the characters represented being under assumed names that can be easily recognized. The caustic little woman has been for two years collecting evidence against the firm (she especially blames James T. Fields, I understand), and is confident she can show it up in a manner that it will not relish. She declares she has received the most flagrant injustice at the hands of Fields, who is very sensitive concerning his reputation as a gentleman and scholar, no less than a publisher. From the eminent success the authoress had in extinguishing Dr. Todd not long ago, I should suppose she might be a pen-foe to be feared. She may not be very judicial; but she will certainly be sarcastic enough to induce Fields to change the Biblical quotation to read thus, "O that mine enemy, if she be a woman, would not write a book!"—Cor. Cincinnati Times.

☞ Mica, for spectacles, is rapidly coming into use for workmen exposed to the heat and glare of iron furnaces. Complete masks of this material, and even cylinders surrounding the entire head, have been made so as to form a more perfect defense. It has been attempted to give a blue tinge to the spectacles, by applying the coloring matter directly to the surface of the mica, but this expedient failed. Another plan has been more successful; this plan consists in interposing a plate of transparent blue gelatine between two layers of the mica.

O. L. SMITH. E. T. STURGEON. B. B. CONNOR.

SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Provisions, Flour, Mill Feed, Hay,

Corn, Oats, Potatoes, & other Products.

CONSIGNMENTS solicited and special attention given to Southern orders for any merchandise in this market. [illegible]

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of 12 Years' Standing---Stone Passed and to be Seen.

BURNSIDE, CONN., Dec. 15, 1869.

DR. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more some times than others. The complaint was the "Kidneys" and "Bladder." I have been sometimes from 12 to 14 hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say, by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire Courier headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind that it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the Buchu was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite down-hearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the Buchu, and in the afternoon I had a desire to make water, but could not. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as turning a faucet and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and struck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the ugliest stone or gravel you ever saw, covered over with little pieces which collected together. It looks the color of a mud turtle, and is as hard as flint. So you see the Buchu was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I procured another bottle, thinking there might be some more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as ever I was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire, also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield Republican is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher, EDWARD L. HOWARD,

Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

Refers to—

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

Oxford, Miss., May 29, 1869.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR—Having suffered for some time with weakness, and applied to several physicians, but all failed to effect a cure, seeing your advertisement in the Home Journal, I concluded to try a bottle of your Extract Buchu, so I took three bottles and it acted like a charm. I feel as well as ever I did in my life, I know if it had not been for your remedy I should have been in my grave before now, for I was completely gone. If my testimony is worth anything to you, you are at liberty to make use of it, for I feel as if you saved me from the grave. May God's blessing attend you in your efforts for humanity's good.

W. F. CAROTHERS.

Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing--Stone passed and to be seen.

SAVANNAH, TENN., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our county, named J. B. [illegible], has been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs EIGHT GRAINS, which we now have on exhibition in our store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, &c.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing--Stone passed and to be seen.

WESTPORT, CONN., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a LARGE PEA, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly, THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Redding, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient seventy-Eight Years of Age.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, PA., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE: I desire, as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that, after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from the aggravated kidney and bladder diseases from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly seventy-eight years of age, and consequently medicine cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Should any one doubt Mr. Laren's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

COLONEL RICE, Girard, Pa.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa., Editor Cosmopolite.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
J. J. GINES, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
CAPT. F. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
[illegible], Girard, Pa., Merchant.
DAVID F. HAY, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
R. C. [illegible], Girard, Pa., Druggist.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

Established upward of 19 years.

PREPARED BY H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

594 Broadway, New York, and
104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Price—$1 25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50, delivered to any address.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

☞ None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with the fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

sep25 d&w Wed&Sat&weow

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS--SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of Santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Contra) its consumption has wonderfully increased. The seed in substance has been long and favorably known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the bulk of the dose, have interfered with its use in this country. At this time, the Santonin, on account of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is fast displacing all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the popular worm nostrums of the day depend for their efficacy upon the Santonin which they contain; but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity and very often used in combination with other elements hurtful to the physicians, and often hazardous in their use.

My purpose is to present to the masses, in a form this valuable medicine in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of tested purity, very carefully distributed throughout the mass from which the Lozenges are formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The boxes are also impervious to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the second dose, to use some simple purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges contain only pure sugar and pure Santonin. The only merit I claim is the ascertained purity of the ingredients, and its thorough and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of Santonin, the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,

OR

Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,

[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER, & CO.]

Wholesale Druggists,

272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

General Wholesale Agents.

b1 deod&weowly

WINTERSMITH'S

Concentrated Compound

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU

—AND—

PAREIRA BRAVA,

A Certain and Specific Remedy for

Calculous Gravel, Non-retention or Incontinence of the Urine, Mucous Discharges, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Inflammation of the Bladder, Gleet, Diabetes, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in Male or Female.

Prepared with Great Care and Skill by One of the Most Eminent Chemists of the Country.

Superior to Any Preparation of Buchu Ever Offered to the Public.

This highly concentrated extract is carefully made by displacement, without the use of heat, from the best Buchu leaves, combined with Pareira Brava, Juniper Berries, and Cubebs, and is offered to the public as a safe, sure, and speedy cure for all derangements of the bladder, kidneys, &c.

The common method of extracting the properties of medicinal herbs, roots, &c., by heat is now known in many cases to injure, if not entirely destroy, their efficacy. By careful distillation with the proper menstruum, I have avoided this error, and have here provided an extract so concentrated that the dose, though small, contains more of the properties and virtues of the drugs than any other preparation of same kind on the market. It contains all the virtues of the fresh Buchu leaves greatly increased in efficacy by being combined with the other ingredients in such a way as to add greatly to its curative powers.

Its good effects are immediate, and the patient is encouraged to persist in its use in chronic cases until a cure is effected.

Wintersmith's Extract Buchu

IS A PREPARATION OF

Genuine Merit,

AND HAS

ALL THE VIRTUE CLAIMED FOR IT.

As a Diuretic it is Unrivaled; Cheaper in Price and Better in Quality than any Extract Buchu in the Market.

PRICE

$1 per Bottle, Six for $5.

For sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by C. H. WINTERSMITH, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS, & COOPER,

[Successors to Wilson, Peter, & Co.]

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.,

General Wholesale Agents.

p17 deod&weowl

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1870.

Closing and Arrival of Mails at Louisville Postoffice.

Close A. M.	Close P. M.		Arrive A. M.	Arrive P. M.
	1:00 / 9:30	Eastern Mail	7:40	4:00
8:15		Eastern Mail		1:00
	2:15	Cincinnati Mail	12:30	
9:00	9:30	Short Line	7:40	1:00
	1:00 / 12:00	St Louis Mail	7:40	8:30
	1:00 / 12:00	Ind. & Chicago Mail	7:10	4:00
	8:30 / 12:00	Memphis, Eliz., Clarksville & N. O. Mail	9:30	10:30
	11:30 / 12:30	Nash., Chattanooga, &c., M'l		2:00 / 10:30
	12:00	Lebanon & Rich Branch Mail		2:25
	2:30	Bardstown B'h M'l	9:00	
	1:45 / 12:00	Lex. & Frankf't & Way Mails	11:15	6:45
9:00		Louisville & Cincinnati Mailb't	6:00	
	3:30	Louis. and Evans. Mailboat leaves daily ex Sunday	6:00	
	1:00 / 12:00	New Albany & Jeff. Mail		4:00 / 5:00
	1:45 / 12:00	Shelbyville Mail	11:15	6:45
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
	12:00	Taylorsville Stage		12:30
	12:00	Mt. Washington "		12:30
		LVS. MON., WED. AND FRIDAY.		
	12:00	West Point and Shawneet'n Stg.		6:00

TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 119 3-8.

Galena, Ill., reports 500 cases of measles.

Indiana's balance in the Treasury is $204,626 49.

Coal is being shipped from Fort Scott, Kansas, to St. Joseph, Mo.

The City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

A cable dispatch announces the death of the Bishop of Panama in Rome.

"The Institute of Architects" is the name of a new society organized in St. Louis.

Champaigne and Urbana, Ills., were lighted with gas on Monday evening last, for the first time.

Rev. W. W. Curry, of Terre Haute, is preaching against capital punishment, with the late Oliver A. Morgan for a type.

The Conservatives have carried Knoxville, Tenn., electing the Mayor by 500 majority and carrying all the wards. The city has been Radical heretofore.

Brevet Colonel Thomas C. Williams, U. S. A., commanding the post of Little Rock, Ark., died there on Monday of congestion of the brain. His remains were sent to Philadelphia.

The residence of Ex-U. S. Senator D. K. Atchison, near Plattsburg, Clinton county, Mo., was burned on Monday. All the furniture and a large library was consumed. Loss about $20,000.

A condensing can used in the milk factory at Elgin, Ills., and capable of holding sixty gallons of milk, exploded a few days ago with a terrible force, but fortunately did no serious injury.

A dispatch from Gen. Reynolds, received by the President yesterday morning, states that all but four counties in Texas have been heard from. The returns give Davis 775 majority.

The steamer Mississippi, with nearly three hundred Celestials on board, passed Memphis yesterday. Thousands of persons were attracted to the wharf, among whom were large numbers of negroes.

It is now definitely settled that Daniel Walsh, the murderer, who was respited thirty days by the Governor of Illinois, will be hanged on the 7th of January, his friends having abandoned all hopes of a commutation of his sentence.

A serious disturbance occurred at Dardanelle, Arkansas, on Christmas eve, between the whites and blacks, growing out of whisky, which resulted in the death of Port Jones, a worthy young man, at the hands of Holland Mustien, a noted desperado. The affair at one time threatened to involve a war of races, but was finally quelled.

Leonard Crocker, well known as the lessee of the New York Central Cattle Yards at Buffalo, New York, left St. Mark's church on Sunday night in a buggy with a hired man, for his home, two miles distant, since which time nothing has been heard from him. It is feared he was lost in the blinding snow storm, and drowned in the current which swept the turnpike near the beach during the night.

In the case of the two policemen, Hannum and Remlsen, who were tried and convicted in the New York court of general sessions, for having robbed a Kentuckian of about $420, and sentenced by Recorder Hackett to five years in the State prison, the supreme court, to which motion was made for stay of execution of the sentence, has given an opinion in which stay is refused. Judge Cardozo held, however, that the writ of error asked for is one of right, and granted it.

THE TELEGRAPHERS' STRIKE.

All the Operators in the Principal Cities Sustain the Seceders—Meeting of the Louisville Circuit.

We announced yesterday that the telegraph operators in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company in San Francisco had inaugurated a strike on account of a reduction of salaries, and that Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and other offices had joined the strike. A consultation was held with the managers of the company in New York Monday night, but no understanding was reached. Mr. Wm. Orton, the president of the company, is at present in Paris, endeavoring to obtain control of one of the ocean cables for the use of the Western Union Company, and Mr. O. H. Palmer, secretary of the company, is the only officer of the company in New York, and he informed the strikers that he did not feel authorized to make any compromise with them. It seems that the lines in California are separate and distinct from the Western Union Company, that company being merely a stockholder, and of course has no control over the matter of salaries. At noon yesterday the operators in the offices at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Wilmington, N. C., and Raleigh, N. C., left their instruments and resolved to sustain the seceders. At 6 P. M., yesterday, the operators in the Louisville, Nashville and New Orleans offices struck. The operators at Memphis still remain at work. One man in the Louisville office remained true to the company and refused to join the strikers. The places of the seceders were filled as fast as possible, and the company are confident that they will be able to transact business as usual. The President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad tendered to the Chicago managers thirty or thirty-five operators, taken off his road, and sent them to Chicago, but, when the train arrived at Chicago, they were met by the seceders and the greater portion of them sworn into the league. This league extends all over the country and compels all members to sustain the strikers. The movement to reduce salaries has been anticipated for some time, and a thorough organization to resist it has been made.

The following notice was served upon Mr. Van Horne, superintendent of this division, yesterday:

The differences existing between the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the employes in California remaining unadjusted, it devolves upon us to inform you, with much regret (for we do hold you in high esteem), that we shall collectively withdraw from the office at 4 o'clock this evening, unless previously notified that everything has been amicably arranged.

With the highest personal consideration, we remain, most respectfully—

Signed by the entire force, except the chief operator, N. De Bree.

A meeting of the members of the Louisville circuit was held at their headquarters last night to consider the matter. The following resolutions, showing the spirit of the meeting, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have heard with profound regret that the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company in California have attempted a reduction of the hard-earned salaries of our brethren in that locality; and

Whereas, We consider the action of said Company entirely prejudicial to our professional services: therefore

Be it resolved, That the action of secession on the part of our California brethren from the employment of the company rather than submit to an unwarranted reduction of their salaries and the emphatic indorsement of our brethren at all the principal telegraphic points in the country are hereby fully and cheerfully sustained by the members of this circuit.

Be it further resolved, That we pledge ourselves to accept no terms from said company save such as will fully reinstate in position and salary all who are engaged in this movement.

Be it further resolved, That our action has not been taken with a view to compromise the worthy General Superintendent of the southern Grand Division, Mr. John Van Horn, for whom we entertain the highest esteem, but to perform a duty we owe to the fraternity whereof we are members.

LUDICROUS CHASE.

How Two Countrymen Failed to Catch a Street Car.

A couple of unsophisticated countrymen created quite a fund of amusement for a crowd of spectators on East Market street yesterday. They had just come to town with a drove of mules, and, after storing them away in an up-town livery stable, started out for a view of the city. They wanted to see the great bridge, and upon inquiry were told to take a Market-street car and go down to Fourteenth, so they sat down to wait till one made its appearance. In a few minutes it came dashing along, behind time, and the driver, as drivers usually are in such cases, was anxious to make up the lost time, and consequently indifferent as to whether the waiting passengers got on his car or not. So down the street came the mules at headlong speed, and into the street rushed the two gentlemen of mules. Getting right across the track, they commenced throwing up their hands and yelling, as if trying to stop a runaway, "Whoa! whoa!" but the mules, with the driver slashing away at their tails, wouldn't whoa, but dashed on to the imminent peril of the would-be passengers. They just did get out of the way in time not to be run over, but, upon glancing around excitedly for a second or two, wheeled in behind the car and took after it. Down the street it went and they after it at a ten-foot stride, with arms extended, coat tails flapping in the air, and their heels tossing the mud almost on top of the car. The ludicrous chase lasted for nearly a square, when, finding that they could not catch the concern, they drew off and rested on a convenient curbstone.

DARING BURGLARS.

One Captured and the Other Fired Upon by the Police.

This morning, about half-past one o'clock, two burglars effected an entrance into a lottery and broker's office on Market street, between Second and Third, by passing through the livery stable next door and thence into the rooms in the second story over the broker's office. Their actions were observed by officers Slater and Meagher, who dashed in upon them and captured one of them and all their tools. The other broke away from the officers and ran down Market to Third, and down Third to the river, and though closely pursued by the officers, who fired several shots at him, he managed to make his escape. The captured burglar was locked up in First-street Station-house, and will be examined this morning.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

Additional Particulars of the Late Meeting near Guthrie.

The duelling party returned from Guthrie last evening. Very little remains to be added to our notice of yesterday. The gentlemen, who left on Monday morning for the purpose of making a final effort to compromise the matter and by whose agency it was at last settled in a manner that is perfectly satisfactory and honorable to both parties, reached the scene of the encounter in the nick of time. The train was delayed and did not arrive at Guthrie until half past four o'clock. The meeting was appointed for 51 minutes past 4 o'clock, at a point one mile distant from the depot, in an old field, just across the Tennessee line. Leaving Colonel Hawkins in the hotel at Guthrie, Judge Woolley and Gen. Buckner set out in quest of the combatants. A furious snow storm was falling. The ground was irregular and unsteady, but defying the weather they pushed forward through mud and mire and over fences and log heaps and up and down hills and ravines, until of a sudden they reached an elevation from which they were enabled to see the party, who were already in position. The word, which had been won by Dr. Kellar, second to Dr. Cowling, was about to be given, when General Buckner and Judge Woolley called out simultaneously for a suspension until they could reach the spot. They were too much exhausted to enter upon an immediate explanation, but they had provided a written proposition for a truce, which they at once submitted. After much discussion, the suspension was accepted by Major Breckinridge on the part of Dr. Bullock, and by Dr. Kellar on the part of Dr. Cowling. The principals were of course passive spectators, having nothing whatever to do with these transactions. The whole party returned to Guthrie, where a careful revision of the correspondence was entered upon. This resulted, about eleven o'clock on Monday night, in a written settlement which was signed by General Buckner, Colonel Hawkins, and Judge Woolley. This settlement sets forth distinctly an agreement for the justice and honorableness of which the three gentlemen named staked their own sense of justice and honor and hold themselves responsible. It was accepted by the two seconds for their principals, and here the matter very happily ends. We have seen the settlement in question, and may say that it admits of no room for the least misconception on the part of the friends of either of the parties. We omitted to state, in our notice of yesterday, that Dr. J. D. Burch accompanied Dr. Bullock as his surgeon, Dr. Yandell acting as the surgeon of Dr. Cowling.

THE HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE.

Something About its Prospects, What it Should be and Where it Should be.

It will be remembered that on the day of the celebration of the Humboldt centennial here last fall, a mass meeting of citizens at Cedar Hill resolved to establish in this city a magnificent institute to commemorate the virtues of that great man and to bear his name. The committee to whose hands the project was committed is undoubtedly composed of the right sort of men, but they have not as yet done much to further the affair. Perhaps they are right, however, in making haste slowly, for it is intended that when the building is erected it shall be one which shall carry out fully the design of the originators, and, besides doing honor to the name it bears, be an ornament to the city.

But while the committee is waiting and devising and meditating, we deem it not inappropriate to advance a few suggestions in regard to the location of the building, its cost and the manner of raising the funds. The institute ought to be located as near as possible to the present and prospective central point of the city, some where between the west side of First and the east side of Ninth street, the south side of Jefferson street, and the south side of Chestnut street, somewhat remote from the bustle, noise, and confusion of the main business part of the city. The lot for the institution should front on one of the principal streets, and have a width of not less than 70 feet by a depth of not less than 140 feet, the cost of which may be estimated at $10,000.

The building should be a substantial and fine structure of sufficient dimensions, the right proportion and proper arrangement, with good light and ventilation, so as to fully answer the purpose of a public library, reading room and lecture hall, the hall to have a capacity to seat 800 to 1,000 persons. There may be other rooms connected with it for collections of subjects of natural science and productions of art.

The cost of a proper building may be	$20,000
Cost of necessary fixtures and furniture	4,000
Amount to be set apart for the original purchase of books, etc	16,000
Capital to be securely invested on interest to cover future annual expenditures for taxes, if any, fire insurance, fuel, light, cleaning, repairs, books, janitor and librarian	50,000
Total	100,000

It is expected that with such an institution once in existence, the collection of books will, in the course of time, be largely increased by donations and bequeathments as well as by purchases.

The librarian, of course, will be a gentleman of scientific attainments, and possess the gift of speech, able and willing to lecture once or twice a month for the instruction and entertainment of the public, which will go far to awake and keep alive the general interest in the institution. Admittance to the library should at all times be free.

Gentlemen acting as a committee and attending to all the initiatory business should solicit subscriptions to the library, etc., fund, with the understanding and proviso, that any and all respective subscriptions shall be binding only in case the whole of the amount of $100,000 shall be subscribed for and paid in on demand within a specified time, otherwise any and all subscriptions and obligations should be null and void. There are a thousand people who would rather contribute $25 or $50 if that amount would secure a large, fine, and attractive institution, than to pay $5 for a small and poor concern of no vitality, and, as experience teaches, of but short duration. We believe that a large majority of the community think and will act in this way. About one-tenth of one per cent of the taxable property of the city payable but once will give us the library even if we have no Peabody among us. The estimated capital to be invested may, for the beginning, be reduced one-half, and hence the total amount will only be $75,000, if necessity should require. So also the whole undertaking may be postponed a little on account of present hard times and tightness in the money market until better times return and insure success; but for that or any other reason the plan of securing either something good or nothing ought never to be given up.

The result of the endeavors of the committee should in due time be made known through the public press. Let the gentlemen earnestly appeal to an enlightened and liberal community to aid them in the establishment of a long-needed and valuable institution of great mental, moral and material benefit for the whole city and country, for all classes and professions, and for every age. Let them make it a point of the highest interest and attraction for citizens and strangers, an ornament to our large and growing city, and an honor to its founders. Let it be a never-failing source of mental food and sustenance, "a mine of human knowledge, whence excellences in every department of science and art may have their birth, a home for the great intellects of past ages and store-house of the results of time."

After the necessary funds shall have been subscribed for, the committee may publish the list and keep the same open for inspection in the future library; they should procure a charter and work out a full and comprehensive plan for the establishment and maintenance of the institution, to be laid before the subscribers through the newspapers and in a meeting, when a permanent organization must be effected by the election of a directory; the directory may appoint executive officers, inclusive of a librarian; to make regulations and by-laws; to collect and secure the money; to select a site and erect the edifice, or procure a proper locality; to purchase and collect books and manage the institution. We have no doubt, however, that, in the hands of the present committee, which has Prof. Hailmann at its head, the project will be carried along with the diligence that is necessary to bring it to a successful and not distant consummation.

The Telegraphic Strike.

To the devotion to his duty and the unremitting labors last night of Mr. N. De Bree, who has for several years been chief operator in the Louisville office of the Western Union Line, are our readers indebted for such telegraphic news as they find in the COURIER-JOURNAL this morning. He alone of all the operators in the office here remained at his post, the others having joined the "strikers," who have espoused the quarrel of some operators in California, who, whatever their grievances may have been, were working under and responsible to an entirely different organization and corporation from the Western Union Company.

It seems to us that the action of the striking operators is entirely unwarranted, and such will be the verdict pronounced by the public. The whole country is annoyed and inconvenienced by their arbitrary proceedings, but the trouble will be only temporary. Thousands of efficient men, out of employment, will soon fill the deserted positions, and, after a few days at most of inconvenience, the machinery will be running with its accustomed smoothness. The officers of the telegraph lines cannot afford to give up their management and control to the operators. If they yield now it will be only to invite new exactions, which will be sure to come, while, if they remain firm, as we doubt not they will, the formidable combination which is [illegible] them trouble now will be effectually destroyed.

A Victim of Intemperance.

Yesterday Coroner Shadburne held an inquest upon the body of Elizabeth Daniels, a frail woman who died suddenly at the house of Alice Brown, on Lafayette street, and the jury returned a verdict of death from the excessive use of liquor. It seems that the woman was habitually addicted to the use of liquor and that she had been on a spree for some days. Yesterday morning she left the house and went to a barroom near by and drank several times and was shortly afterward found lying in the gutter. She was taken to her boarding-house and medical assistance summoned, but she died in a short time. She was a married woman, but separated from her husband some years ago, and formerly lived in Lexington, Ky. Her parents are said to be very respectable people. Below we give the inquest:

INQUEST No. 31—Held Jan. 4th, 1870, at the house of Alice Brown, No. 84 Lafayette street, Louisville, Ky., upon the body of Elizabeth Daniels, aged about 25 years. Verdict of the jury that the deceased came to her death from excessive drinking. R. A. SHADBURNE, C. J. C.

Meeting of the Southern Pacific R. R. Stockholders.

There was a large attendance at the meeting of the old stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, held yesterday, pursuant to a call. The proposition submitted through Mr. H. Burkhardt was unanimously accepted, and he was appointed attorney in fact to carry out the acceptance. This, we hope, will place the stockholders in their proper position in the company. Stockholders wishing their stock protected must send their stock properly assigned to Mr. H. Burkhardt immediately.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

EUGENE UNDERWOOD, Esq., of St. Paul, Minnesota, is in the city.

LOOK OUT FOR flags on the Fourth-street cars to-day. If it keeps on freezing there will be excellent skating at Cedar Hill.

DAVID PAYNE, a negro man, was committed to jail yesterday, charged with having forged an order for $5 upon Mr. Wm. Gaulbert.

THE SIDEWALKS WERE in a miserable condition yesterday; slippery, uncertain, and treacherous, and few ladies ventured out of doors.

MAT. DOLAN, WHO resides in this city, on Water street, between Third and Fourth, fell overboard from a boat at Pittsburg yesterday and was drowned.

A TRIAL of the steam fire-engine Sim. Watkins was made last night at the corner of Third and Jefferson. The test proved the machine to be in fine working order.

THE TURKEYS WERE completely cleaned out during the holidays, and there were very few in the market for the New Year dinner. It is said that there are not enough left to get up a respectable gobble.

OFFICER JAMISON, who was shot while attempting to arrest a man, on Lafayette street, the other night, is still suffering severely from the wound which he received in the wrist, and is in imminent danger of lockjaw.

A WEST-END shoemaker some days ago received orders for three pairs of boots. The boots have been finished, but are likely to remain on hand for some time, as one of the persons who ordered the boots is dead and the two others are lying at the point of death.

GLOVES ARE PROMINENT points of fashion just now. Many new styles and shades are displayed in the shop-windows, among them the water green, which is almost lavender by gas light, besides shades of straw-buff and creamy-buff, rose color, and the white wedding glove with silver buttons.

A LITTLE BOY, about five years old, who was found crying in the streets, unable to tell his name or residence, was kindly cared for by Mr. J. C. Goetz, 271 West Market, between Seventh and Eighth. He has sandy hair, and was dressed in brown water-proof clothes, red flannel under clothes, and high-top shoes.

PEARSON & MEDDIS, Real Estate Brokers, have made during the past few days the following sales: 27 by 95, Market, between Fifth and Sixth, $8,000; 24 by 210, Main, between Third and Fourth, $20,500; 45 by 162, corner Brook and Market, $17,000; 1 square, from Twenty-eighth to Twenty-ninth, between Main and Rowan, $8,000; total, $53,500.

LAST FRIDAY EVENING, after the completion of the day's work, the employes at Speed, Magnus & Co.'s waylaid Mr. Daniel Millen, the foreman of the shop, and presented him with a handsome gold watch chain. Mr. Thos. Gibson, on behalf of the employes, made a few remarks testifying their appreciation of the manner in which he had discharged his duties both to themselves and their employers, and Mr. Millen, who was taken completely by surprise, managed to stammer his acknowledgments. The entire affair was marked by genial good feeling, and will long be remembered by the parties concerned.

JOSHUA ANDERSON, the negro boy who was arrested the other day, for stealing some clothes from a fellow-passenger, while coming up the river on a boat, was examined in the City Court yesterday, and, though it was evident to all who heard the testimony that he was guilty, he was discharged through a quibble of the law. He was glad enough at getting away, but was surprised indeed when the bundle of clothing was delivered over to him. He went off exulting in the goodness of the law, while his former companion, the real owner of the clothes, stood abashed and wondered that such things could be.

FROM ALL THE afflicted papers say about the theatrical swap between Louisville and Cincinnati, which was so opportune and shrewd, and which, it was said, contributed so much to the recreation and amusement of the actors during the holidays, one would think that it was best for stock companies to stay at home, unless they can go to the designated place without stopping on the way. Indianapolis, it seems, was visited by both parties, and, now that they have left there, the Mirror exults as follows: "Let us give thanks! Neither the Cincinnati company nor that other collection of nuisances from Louisville will ever come to see us any more."

THERE WILL PROBABLY not be very much sleighing this time, but those who were foresighted enough to have the runners ready, enjoyed the jingling jollity to the fullest extent. The livery men, anticipating a protracted stay on the part of the beautiful snow, have been busy for the last day or two fitting out the stored cutters, and every horse able to move was being put in trim for the sport.

"Oh! not all the pleasures that poets may praise,
Not the wildering waltz in ball-room's blaze,
Nor the chivalrous joust, nor the daring race,
Nor swift regatta, nor merry chase,
Nor the sail high heaving waters o'er,
Nor the rural dance on moonlight shore—
Can the wild and fearless joy exceed,
Than sledging with a well-trained steed."

AMUSEMENTS.

Testimonial Concert to Mrs. Davison.

This promises to be one of the most attractive and brilliant concerts of the season. It has been tendered to a lady who has deserved every consideration from the community and the lovers of good music on account of her personal worth and great accomplishments as a very delightful and artistic singer. The programme selected for the evening is full of variety and an admirable one withal. The Mendelssohn Society are to begin it with Haydn's celebrated chorus, "Come, Gentle Spring." Mr. Plato sings Clapisson's beautiful song, "Mon ame a Dieu, mon cœur a toi." Miss Nathan, who has an unusually good voice, of a full, rich, melodious tone, sings, with Mr. Plato, Abt's fine duet, "Wenn ich dich weiss in meiner Naehe." Mrs. Davison gives us Bellini's celebrated soprano solo, "Qui la Voce." Mr. Price sings Beethoven's "Adelaide," and Mrs. Davison the "Inflammatus," from Rossini's Stabat Mater," with the Mendelssohn Society. Miss Nathan and Mrs. Davison, Von Weber's duett, "Schlummer halt fest;" then a quartette for violin, cello, piano and organ, by Mozart. Mrs. Davison, Mr. Price and Mr. McPherson will sing Verdi's trio, "Forma Crudele." Miss Nathan, Von Weber's "Ocean du Ungeheur;" Mrs. Davison, Mendelssohn's "O! Rest in the Lord," and the Mendelssohn Society, Haydn's chorus, "The Heavens are Telling."

A rumor has become current to the effect that all the seats in the dress circle and parquette for this concert have been sold. This is incorrect. Enough seats have been sold to insure a good house, but there are plenty of good seats left on the first floor for those who desire them. The best place to hear the music is the gallery, and we are glad to know that a large number of our music lovers, holding tickets, have declined taking reserved seats, preferring to go early and secure a good seat in the gallery.

We predict that the audience at this concert, to-night, will be one of the largest and most brilliant ever assembled in Louisville.

The Opera House.

Mr. John Collins, a popular Irish comedian, who has been considered for many years one of the happiest delineators of Irish character ever on the boards in this country, has commenced a short engagement. Mr. Collins' reputation as an actor is so well known to all play-goers as firmly established that it should only be necessary to note the fact of his playing this week to fill the house every night. His *repertoire* of characters is peculiar, and has been selected with a view of illustrating every prominent phase of the character of the Irish people. In Mr. Collins' hands the most striking features are brought out, and the Irishman, with all his virtues and faults, is held up. Mr. Collins retains much of the fine personal appearance and dashing manner peculiar to him when he was younger than he is, and in parts like the "Irish Attorney" suggests Tyrone Power. He has made "The Widow Machree" and "Cruiskeen Lawn" familiar to thousands by his inimitable manner of singing them. One feature in Mr. Collins' acting is that he is never low or buffoonish in his wit or fun, but as merry as only an Irishman can be.

The Masonic Dramatic Club.

There was a large audience at Masonic Temple last evening, on the occasion of the exhibition for the benefit of the Ladies' Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home Society. The entertainment consisted of two pieces, "Chimney Corner" and "Slasher and Crasher," a ballad by a lady amateur and an Irish song in character by J. F. Lytton. All were well and creditably rendered. The impersonations of the amateurs in the two plays were very good indeed. The club should maintain its organization for future occasions, being as it has done so well to begin with. The proceeds of the entertainment were larger than expected, and will go far toward increasing the fund for which it was intended.

Weisiger Hall.

On Thursday evening Grau's German Opera Troupe commence with Weber's Der Freischutz. The seats are going off rapidly, and all who wish any should apply forthwith to Mr. D. P. Faulds, 70 Main street.

The Mailboat Disaster.

The Louisville and Cincinnati Mail Line Company, through its attorneys, Messrs. Caldwell and Pope, has filed answers to the petitions of the several parties who have brought suit against the company for damages for the loss of lives of the husbands and friends of the plaintiffs. The defendant denies that the accident was caused by the willful neglect of the pilots, agents, or employes of the company, or that the accident occurred in the State of Kentucky, but claims that it did occur in the State of Indiana and within the jurisdiction of that State. The defendant denies that after the accident occurred the employes of the company willfully neglected to take such care and use such diligence as was in their power to save the lives of the passengers.

The defendant further says the accident complained of took place within the jurisdiction of the admiralty courts of the United States, and not within the jurisdiction of the Jefferson Court of Common Pleas. The defendant states that the boats were seaworthy and were equipped according to the law, and the company, as owners of the boats, were not liable to the plaintiff, although the life of her intestate may have been lost.

The answers in the several cases are the same, of which the above is the substance.

Fire Yesterday Morning.

The alarm of fire shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning, from signal box No. 35, was caused by the partial destruction of a frame cottage, belonging to a negro man named John Collins, on the alley between East and Floyd and Madison and Chestnut streets. The loss will amount to about $175. There was an insurance of $400 on the building in the Hope Insurance Company of this city.

Civil Rights Case.

Jacob Young, who lives three miles from the city on the Bardstown road, was arrested under the civil rights bill and brought before U. S. Commissioner Ballard, yesterday, charged with assaulting a negro man. The negro man asserts that about one month ago Mr. Young assaulted him and beat him severely, breaking one of his arms. Some of Mr. Young's witnesses were absent, and the case was continued until 10 A. M. to-day.

CITY FEATURES.

What an Old Steamboatman Says.

We call especial attention to the very flattering testimonial of Mr. Archibald Prentice, one of our oldest citizens, well-known to this community as a prominent steamboatman and river-man for forty years:

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR—I have been, for several years past, afflicted with a disease of the kidneys and bladder, accompanied with slight stricture. It has caused me a great deal of suffering, and has cost me a considerable amount of money, as I tried everything for it I saw advertised, or could hear of, that I thought might cure me—Helmbold's Buchu, and many other preparations—but nothing seemed to do me any good. I took medicines from our best physicians, but with no better success. I was advised to go to New Orleans and place myself under the care of a doctor there, noted for his successful treatment of cases like mine. I did so, and was under his treatment for several months, but I got no better, and last spring returned to Louisville, with no hope of ever being well again. I was very weak and could scarcely get about. I was advised by some of my old friends here to try your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, as they had known it to make some wonderful cures. I commenced taking it, though with little hope of being benefitted by it. But from the very beginning I commenced to improve, and now, after taking only four bottles, I rejoice to find myself a well man again. I would recommend all persons similarly affected as myself to try it, for it has been a great blessing to me.

Respectfully, ARCHIBALD PRENTICE.

A Rare Opportunity.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. J. B. Walker, wishing to retire from business, offers for sale his merchant tailoring establishment on Main street, between Second and Third. Mr. W. is one of our oldest and most respected and substantial citizens, and having been a life-time in the business, has given his house an extended reputation and large popularity. The location is excellent and the run of business large, and it is seldom such an opportunity offers to one wishing to engage in a safe and profitable business. Mr. Walker will not object to retaining an interest in the new concern.

Bowser's Coal Office.

Mr. John W. Bowser, the old and popular coal dealer and cleverest of gentlemen, has gone into business on his own account, having established his office on the east side of Third street, between Market and Jefferson, No. 99½, where he may hereafter be found. He has extensive facilities, and is enabled to supply the best quality of Pittsburg coal at the very lowest prices. Mr. Bowser gives special attention to orders from the country and to the loading of cars to go off by railroad.

Elegant and Appropriate.

The Kentucky Fence Company, No. 53 Main street, have just put up a beautiful fence around the Presbyterian Church, corner of Walnut and Eleventh streets, which judges of such matters pronounce the most elegant and appropriate church fence in the city. We congratulate our Christian friends upon the greatly improved appearance of their place of worship.

Cheap Gas.

Mr. Birch Musselman, at 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, is the sole agent here for the sale of a newly-invented lamp which generates its own gas, dispenses with chimney and wick and is claimed to be the best and cheapest light in existence. It certainly is worthy of examination.

Dealers in Tobacco and Cigars,

attention! The assignee's sale takes place this day at 10 o'clock, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The largest lot of smoking and chewing tobacco ever offered at auction. Catalogues at the sale. See the auction column.

☞ We have been requested by the well-known firm of German & Co., the proprietors of the popular sheet known as the Louisville Daily Programme, to state that they have no connection whatever with the party known as German & Bro.

☞ Another lot of rubber shoes and rubber clothing just received at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's, 116 Main, between Third and Fourth.

☞ At 85 Fourth street, Webster makes first class work in every style of Photography.

Merchant Tailoring.

Great reduction in prices of cloths and cassimeres. Drop in and leave your measure for a nice overcoat or an excellent business or dress suit, at H. H. Neal's Trade Place, that large and magnificent merchant tailoring and gents' furnishing establishment. His large, fine, and varied stock of cloths, cassimeres and vestings enables him to compete with any house in the country, as every one has heard of his first-class cutter, Charles Hemmeller, who never fails to make up the most fashionable garments at the shortest notice and the lowest prices. Party and wedding suits made to suit the most fastidious. Also can be found the largest and most elegant assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods ever brought to Louisville, as they keep the most exquisite stock of neck-ties, handkerchiefs, scarfs and bows that we have ever seen. Also the most beautiful engraved collars ever made. He is selling immense quantities of these at only twenty-five cents a box. Trade Palace, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets.

Elegant Hall for Rent.

Messrs. Owen & Sutton offer for rent the third story of their new and elegant building, corner Market and Floyd streets. It was built expressly for secret lodge meetings and is admirably adapted. Will be rented low for a term of years. Parties desiring information will please call on them at their store, Market and Floyd streets.

☞ A lot of large and small second-hand platform scales for sale low. Also moving and setting scales in floor attended to, at Rankin, Fries & Co., Louisville Standard Scale Works, No. 89 Sixth street.

☞ A gentleman and wife desiring first-class board in a strictly private family can obtain same by addressing "F," at this office. Location central. Best of reference required.

☞ One of our prominent Main-street merchants, who has been suffering with a disease of the kidneys and bladder for years, and who constantly required the use of a diuretic, says that after trying all other preparations in the market, he has found nothing that gives him so much relief as Wintersmith's admirable combination of Buchu—Pareira Brava, Cubebs and Juniper Berries. This great diuretic is a perfect success, and it is a certain cure for all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female.

THE MISSING MANAGER.

He Seeks a Railroad Train Instead of A "Watery Grave."

It seems from recent developments that J. S. Fleming Summers, manager of Fleming & Delano's Burlesque Opera Troupe, did not "seek a watery grave" after all. Monday night Miss Carrie Wright, a member of the troupe and the lady who befriended him pecuniarily, received a note from him dated Sunday night, which stated that he was in the Louisville & Nashville depot in the city and would leave on the train which was just about starting, and that he hoped soon to be able to repay her the money he had borrowed. This note at once dispelled all fears that he had committed suicide. The board bill of the troupe at the Bruner House, Jeffersonville, amounted to $125, which debt was assumed by Miss Wright. The troupe were penniless and on Monday night they gave a performance, no charge being made for the hall or license. A band was engaged but refused to play unless the cash was paid in advance. This could not be done and the play was unaccompanied by music's soothing tones. The audience was a very fair one and the performance is said to have been creditable. Many broad jokes and pungent hits were made at the expense of the missing manager. The proceeds of the performance were not sufficient to liquidate the board bill and the members of the troupe are still in Jeffersonville.

Present to the County Court Clerk.

On the first instant, Mr. T. Jack Conn, the popular Clerk of the Jefferson County Court, was made the recipient of a handsome New-Year's gift from the deputies in his office, Messrs. J. R. Redding, W. O. Forman, George Gutig and W. E. Loran. The present was a beautiful and elegantly finished gold-headed ebony cane, and Mr. Joseph, in behalf of the donors, in handing it to Mr. Conn, addressed him as follows:

MR. CONN: The pleasant duty has devolved upon me of offering to you the congratulations of this New Year's day. Your deputies in office have selected me to tender you their regards and in some appropriate manner to indicate their feelings toward you for the pleasantness of the associations of the past year. I do this the more willingly, because such sentiments as they desire me to express are so consonant with my own feelings. Without fulsome flattery, or sense of degrading sycophancy, they can well say that between you and them there has been more the intercourse of friendship than the servility of hired labor.

That urbanity in office which so highly distinguishes you has not been selfishly exercised only to the public as their elected officer, but has always been shown to them in a like manner. They address you rather then as friend than as employer. In their name, then, permit me, as a more substantial evidence than mere words can afford, to present you this token of their high regard, with the sentiment that many, very many succeeding New Year's days may find you enjoying like health, prosperity and success.

Mr. Conn returned his acknowledgments in a fitting manner, and the occasion was made exceedingly interesting to all concerned in the pleasant affair.

The Great Snow Storm.

The late snow storm was more severe in the interior of the State than it was here. Snow fell on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and at Lebanon, Danville, Richmond, and that section, drifted in huge heaps, varying from two to eight feet in depth. Snow also fell yesterday in that region. It was so deep on the line of railroad from Richmond to Stanford that the train did not connect on Tuesday, and yesterday the train was six hours in making the thirty miles. The Lebanon train was detained thereby and did not reach here until 7½ o'clock last night, being some five and a half hours behind time. This is the heaviest snow-storm experienced for several years in Kentucky.

Resignation.

Last week, Dr. D. J. Griffiths, of this city, who served during the war as Medical Director under General Sheridan, and who for some time past has held the position of surgeon in charge of the U. S. Marine Hospital in this city, resigned that position on account of ill-health. Yesterday, his brother, Dr. Thos. J. Griffiths, an old established physician of this city, was appointed to fill the vacancy and has accepted the appointment.

The Legislature.

Members of the Legislature have been passing through the city the last day or two on their way to Frankfort, but it is doubtful whether a quorum of both Houses will be in attendance to-day.

☞ In Burgundy there prevails a curious system of surrounding the tops of chimneys with elaborate ironwork, in order to prevent storks from making their nests in the chimneys. One of the causes of such a guard being adopted seems to have been that a snake once wriggled down the chimney into the drawing-room of a chateau, and when the servant went out to see how the unwelcome visitor made its way in, they found a stork looking into the chimney curiously, and wondering what had become of its intended dinner.

Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington
SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

No Change of Cars—Time Only Five Hours.

FARE $3.50 TO DEPOTS, HOTELS OR RESIDENCE IN CINCINNATI.

No Extra Charge for Handling Baggage.

Many Hours Quicker than Competing Routes

Leave.		Arrive.
9:30 A. M.	Cincinnati and Eastern Mail ... Daily except Sunday	12:00 night
3:55 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express ... Daily	12:30 P. M.
11:10 P. M.	Cincinnati and East'n Express ... Daily except Saturdays ... Sleeping Cars open at 9 P. M.	4:55 A. M.
5:55 A. M.	Lexington Mail	6:25 P. M.
2:20 P. M.	Lexington Express	10:25 A. M.
4:25 P. M.	Lagrange Accommodation. Daily except Sunday	8:40 A. M.

The 3:55 P. M. (Sundays) is the only train by any route from Louisville that makes connections with trunk lines leaving Cincinnati Sunday night.

Nov. 14, 1869. SAM'L GILL, Gen'l Sup't.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

7:50 A. M.	No. 1 Memp. & Nash. Mail, (Daily except Sunday.)	10:00 P. M.
4:30 P. M.	No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.)	9:05 A. M.
12.30 A. M.	No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.)	1:35 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	No. 7 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	2:05 P. M.
3:15 P. M.	No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sundays.)	8:30 A. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

7:00 A. M.	No. 3 Mail (Daily except Sunday.)	3:20 P. M.
9:50 A. M.	No. 17, New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	12:30 P. M.
2:30 P. M.	No. 5, Express. (Daily.)	1:15 A. M.
11:00 P. M.	No. 7, Night Express. (Daily except Saturday.)	6:50 A. M.
	Sunday special from Indianapolis	11:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

9:30 A. M.	No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.)	7:00 P. M.

James H. Lucas has resigned the Presidency of the Missouri Pacific railroad, and D. R. Garrison, Vice President, is acting in his place.

Mr. Chas B. Chapman, a young gentleman well and favorably known in this city, has been appointed agent at the railroad and steamboat ticket office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. The appointment is a good one in every sense of the word.

The obstruction by the accident at Lexington junction, on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad, was greater than was at first anticipated, and the track was not cleared until 12 o'clock yesterday. Passengers and mails were transferred, and arrived nearly on schedule time.

The present fall of snow was very heavy along the line of the Richmond branch of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, drifts having formed in some places 5 or 6 feet deep. Trains were unable to run on Monday but succeeded in getting through yesterday, though several hours behind time. The Mt. Vernon express, due here at 2 P. M. yesterday, in consequence of waiting to connect with the Richmond train, was 5 hours late.

Among preparations for through travel on the Pacific roads, to be inaugurated the coming spring, the most notable, as being of common interest to all the lines between Omaha and Chicago and New York, are those to which the Pullman Palace Car Company is a principal party. That company is now building, principally at Dayton, O., and Aurora, cars for three complete hotel express trains. Each train will consist of one baggage, one smoking, one commissary, one saloon, and two drawing-room cars. Externally, these cars will all present the same dimensions and style; while, internally, they will realize, far more fully even than has hitherto been done, the convenience and elegance of private residence, or first-class hotel. The smoking car will be arranged with cozy rooms for quiet chat, with toilet arrangements, bar, etc.; in a word, will constitute an elegant club-house on wheels. Even more distinctive and grateful a feature will be the saloon car, best described as a reception or parlor car, with its lounges tete-a-tetes, ottomans, center-tables, pictures, musical instruments, etc.; forming an attractive *salon*, where all the passengers can meet for social recreation or devotion. The drawing-room and sleeping cars will contain every convenience for the toilet, their state-rooms having their own exclusive dressing-rooms, etc.

The Nashville Banner of yesterday, speaking of the North and South railroad, says: "We very much regret to notice that the status of this enterprise, in which Nashville has so deep an interest, is in a very unsatisfactory condition as regards the prospect of its early consummation. The aid of $12,000 per mile, granted by the State, expires early next month by limitation. A year has elapsed since the work of construction commenced, and not so much as twenty miles at either end of the road have been completed. The Montgomery Mail is justly indignant at the delay, and plainly intimates that, as it opposed the re-election of ex-Governor Patton, on account of the alleged want of energy displayed in his management, so it will oppose Mr. Gilmer's re-election next autumn, unless the road is pushed forward more rapidly than during the past year. The history of the enterprise plainly shows that, all circumstances considered, Montgomery ought to have been much nearer having direct communication with Nashville than she is at present. In 1867 Alabama granted aid to her railroads, in the shape of indorsed bonds, to the amount of twelve thousand dollars per mile, provided the first twenty miles were completed within three years. The city of Montgomery was also ready to aid the North and South road, provided the stock purchased with Confederate money could be *razeed* to a gold basis. The better part of the year 1868 was occupied in hunting up the stockholders, securing their consent to the *razee*, and in getting the Montgomery aid in shape. Mr. Whiting then came into the Presidency, secured the last needed legislation by which the whole line from Decatur to Montgomery became a unit, rejected a proposition made by Mr. Stanton and others to build the road (under which Messrs. Stanton & Co. would have built the road out of the money of the company and then owned it), and was about placing the road under contract, when his death threw the company into the hands of ex-Governor Patton. In the meantime the Montgomery bonds were bid for at $450,000, and the State had increased its indorsement to $16,000 per mile. The company was in an admirable condition. It had nearly a half million to start upon, and the Legislature had permitted it to commence counting its twenty miles from the north side of the Alabama river. Even the expense of the bridge was not to weigh against it. In his report of 1867, Mr. Engineer Milner stated the cost of building the road from Montgomery, bridge and all, to Boyleston, forty miles north of Lime station and 163 miles from Montgomery, at $1,968,149 59. The available assets possessed by the company, with which to build this 163 miles, were the Montgomery bonds and the State-indorsed bonds, as follows:

City bonds, at 95c	$450,000
State indorsed bonds on 106 miles of road, at $16,000 per mile	1,738,000
Total assets for the section of 163 miles	$2,088,000

Here, certainly, was money enough to have completed the road more than one hundred miles this side of Montgomery. The precise reason why it was not promptly applied does not at present appear. In the meantime, the three years in which the first twenty miles were to have been completed, and $12,000 per mile thus secured, have nearly expired without the condition having been fulfilled, while the complexion of the present Legislature is far from affording reasonable ground for hope that the grant will be renewed."

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	10 A. M.
Cincinnati	UNITED STATES	4 P. M.
Kentucky River	BLUE WING No. 3	5 P. M.
Pittsburg	KATE PUTNAM	4 P. M.
Green River	FALLS CITY	5 P. M.
Nashville	EMMA FLOYD	12 M.
Henderson	TARASCON	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—Jan. 4.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Ben Franklin, Cin.
N. Williams, Mad.	Silver Moon, Memphis.
Falls City, Green river.	Ironsides, St. Louis.

DEPARTURES—Jan. 4.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Ben Franklin, Cin.
N. Williams, Mad.	Morning Star, Hend.
Silver Moon, Cin.	Ironsides, Pitts.

THE RIVER was falling rapidly yesterday, with 9 feet water in the canal, 7 feet in the chute, and 6 feet over the rocks last evening; a fall of 9 inches since our last report. Weather clear and cold. Business dull.

The Kate Putnam will pass up for Pittsburg at 4 P. M. to-day.

The Leonidas, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, was due here last night.

The Leslie Combs is due from Ironton with a tow of pig iron for this port.

The Falls Pilot went down to Brandenburg yesterday to bring up a barge of lumber.

The W. H. Brown, with a tow of salt for St. Louis and Nashville, descended the falls yesterday.

A large hog jumped overboard from the steamer Gen. Lytle, at the wharf, and went down over the dam and was drowned.

The towboat Ironsides, from St. Louis to Pittsburg with a tow of iron ore, came through the canal and passed up yesterday.

The Gen. Lytle, for Cincinnati yesterday, had a cabin full of people, including a bridal party. She had a deck load of stock and a large lot of freight.

The new steamer Charlie H. Durfee, bound from St. Louis to Ouachita river, in addition to breaking her shaft at Cape Girardeau, is reported as having struck the rocks and damaged her hull. She will repair at Thebes.

The Falls City, from Green river, ascended the falls yesterday, and was the only boat at the city wharf last night. She is about the last boat that will ascend the falls on this water. She will leave for Green river at 4 P. M. to-day.

The draymen of Evansville have got up a suit of colors for presentation to Capt. Dexter's new steamer City of Evansville, no other person being allowed to contribute to the purchase but themselves. The citizens of Evansville intend presenting her with a splendid piano.

A Red River paper says: "The mate of the Flirt, Geo. Horton, got his leg broken on the up trip of that boat to this point. The accident occurred at the mouth of the Fairville bayou, and was occasioned by the breaking of one of the cables, the boat having landed there for some purpose."

The following are the number and tonnage of vessels built and registered at Cincinnati during 1869:

	No.	Tonnage.
Steamboats	16	5,645 23-100
Barges	20	4,079 44-100
Canal boats	5	411 45-100
Total	41	10,133 13-100

A Pittsburg dispatch of yesterday says: The towboat Tiger stuck a part of her tow on Fish Creek bar, on Sunday morning. The towboat Eagle will leave for Louisville this morning with a tow of 131,000 bushels of coal. During the wild storm last night, which was the most violent of this winter, the cabin of the old steamer Great Eagle was lifted up and moved, but as she is being wrecked the damage did not amount to much.

Our readers will remember that some time ago the steamer Hartford was tied up by the Green and Barren river navigation company for failure to pay the tolls for passing the locks and dams and suit instituted to recover the amount. The owner of the boat, Capt. Joseph McReynolds, claimed that the act incorporating the company was unconstitutional and had the suit transferred to the U. S. Court. On Monday Judge Ballard, of that court, overruled the demurrer of the plaintiffs. This decision is virtually that the act is constitutional, and that the Green and Barren river navigation company have the right to levy tolls. The company have, at great expense, rendered Green river navigable, and it is but just that they should have some return for the money expended.

From the annual report of the Local Inspectors of this port we extract the following: During the year 1869 eighty steamers were inspected, an increase of 18 steamers over the previous year, with an aggregate tonnage of 26,324 56-100; 161 pilots and 152 engineers were licensed. The licenses of two pilots were suspended and those of three engineers were revoked, and two engineers and one pilot were refused licenses. There were nine accidents to steamers in this district, by which 27 lives were lost, as follows: LaClaire No. 2 and Falls City, sunk on falls; propeller Crescent, sunk at Flint island; Ollie Sullivan, sunk by collision with Quickstep at Diamond island; Uncle Sam, burned at Hickman bridge, Kentucky river; Cora S., sunk at Shawneetown; Leonora No. 2, sunk at city wharf; Cumberland and Phantom, exploded near Shawneetown.

The Cincinnati Commercial of yesterday says: "A prominent planter, versed in boating matters as well as "Red river inspection," being an old steamboatman, in a recent letter to a friend in this city, says: 'Geo. Kouns' new Grand Era is a splendid business packet, and will be a success. Though thirty feet too long (so called), she passes to Shreveport easily. Why? Maj. R. L. Robertson, one of the inspectors for the underwriters, is said to be a prominent stockholder in the boat, and as he looks through the same specks as Cooper, it is likely both are afloat.' The Carrie V. Kountz was built at Pittsburg, under the supervision of Capt. W. J. Kountz, and is the second steamer named in compliment to the daughter of the constructor. The first Carrie V. Kountz, it will be remembered, was destroyed by fire at St. Louis, March 29, 1869, while on her first trip to Ft. Benton. In regard to the construction of the new or present Carrie V. Kountz, she is pronounced one of the best adapted Mountain packets ever built. She goes to New Orleans this trip, and is announced to leave to-day. Her dimensions are: Length 190 feet, beam 41 feet, and hold 4½ feet. The hull is divided into ten tight compartments, after the style of ocean-built steamers. The machinery, being low pressure, was built by A. Hartupee & Co., small cylinders 12 inches in diameter and 5 feet stroke, large cylinders 26 inches in diameter, with 5 feet length of stroke. She is provided with 3 boilers, double flued, 24 feet long, 36 inches in diameter. The machinery castings are all the latest and best improvements. The cabin is small in size. Her estimated cost is $30,000. The carrying capacity will exceed 850 tuns. The Carrie V. Kountz is commanded by Capt. I. C. Vanhook, late of the Great Republic, with W. D. Rogers in the office."

Our Correspondence.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

DANVILLE, TENNESSEE RIVER, January 3, 1870.

DEAR SIR: Inclosed find boat manifest. We would have had more peanuts and cotton, but the swollen creeks and bad roads prevented shippers from reaching the river. At the present writing it is snowing, and has been for the past two days. Will be in on Friday and leave Saturday.

Manifest of steamer Pink Varble—Paducah, 6 boxes mdse; Evansville, 11 bales cotton; New Orleans, 2 boxes trees; Louisville—D. H. Davies & Co., 18 bales cotton; George W. Wicks & Co., 1 bale cotton; Trabue, Davis, & Co., 3 bales cotton; Jones & Tapp, 2 bales cotton; Snoddy Parish, 1 bale cotton; Porter, Aikin, & Co., 4 bales cotton, 8 bags fruit, 1 bag ginseng; E. W. & L. P. Kennedy, 53 bales cotton, 20 bags peanuts; Ed. Wilder & Co., 20 bags fruit, 5 bags rags; J. W. Richman, 1 box mdse; C. B. Cooper, 1 box mdse, 1 stove; Louisville, 150 tons pig metal; New Albany, 97 tons pig metal; Cincinnati, 114 bales cotton, 897 bags peanuts; New York, 63 bales cotton.

HENRY C. McDOWELL, Clerk.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4, M.—The Monongahela is stationary, with 10 feet water; Allegheny 11½ feet. No dispatches have been received from Oil City, Greenboro or Brownsville. The Victress, from Wheeling, arrived and departed. The Julia departs for Zanesville this afternoon. Trade on the wharf is extremely dull. The Eagle departs this evening for Louisville with 133,000 bushels of coal; several other steamers are preparing to go out, but if the weather grows colder they will not venture. The Glasgow, Glendale, Camelia, Nellie Rogers, Margie Hays and Rover are loading for lower ports, but are filling up very slowly. The towboat Tiger stuck three barges of coal on Fish creek island twenty miles below Wheeling Sunday morning, and they have since sunk and will be a total loss. No accidents to the coal fleet have been reported. Weather cloudy and cold; thermometer 27.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4, P. M.—Weather very cold and squally. Monongahela ten feet six inches and falling. No coal departures.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—River fallen 8 inches; 26 feet 2 inches in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 30.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4, P. M.—Arrived—St. Charles, from Pittsburg. Departed—St. Charles, for Pittsburg; Hudson, for Wheeling; Annie Laurie, for Kanawha; Wren, for Frankfort. River twenty-six feet two inches and stationary. Weather cold and clear to-day; partially cloudy to-night. Business fair.

EVANSVILLE, Jan. 4.—Weather clear and cold. Mercury 22°; at 6 A. M., 32°. At noon the snow melted in the sun. The river has fallen 16 inches. Port list—Favorite, Cairo and return; Kate Putnam, Nashville to Pittsburg, 4 A. M.; Sam Orr, from Cairo; LeClaire, Louisville to Eastport, 2 P. M.; Hartford, to Little Wabash; Petrolia No. 2, Henderson and return; Emma No. 3, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Rose Hite, Louisville and return, 5 P. M. The Dick Fulton No. 3 passed up at 11 A. M. without a tow. The Fayette and Sam Orr had good trips. The latter has 181 bales cotton for Cincinnati. The Emma No. 3 was dragging her guards in the water. The Kate Putnam had all she could carry. The Richmond will be here to-night and return to New Orleans to-morrow evening. Nearly 1,000 tons of freight are awaiting her here. The case of Barnett & Bros. vs. the owners of the steamer Mercury is postponed till June. The witnesses return by the Rose Hite to-night.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.—River stationary; 7 feet on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and moderate. Arrived—John Lumsden, from Cairo; Alpha, Evansville. Departed—Alpha, Evansville.

CAIRO, Jan. 4.—Leonidas, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 7 A. M.; Alice Dean, Memphis to Cincinnati, 7; Richmond, St. Louis to Louisville, 10; Forsythe, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 11; Grand Lake, Memphis to Grand Tower, noon; Charley Durfee, St. Louis to Cairo, 1 P. M.; Robert Burns, Cincinnati to Memphis, 2. River fell seven inches. Mercury 38.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.—Arrived—Columbian, from New Orleans. Departed—St. Johns, for Keokuk; Lady Pike, for Tennessee river; Kate Kinney and Thompson Dean, for New Orleans; Rubicon, for Vicksburg. River falling slowly. Considerable ice running. Weather clear and moderate.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4, M.—Weather clear and pleasant; river rising. Arrived—Virginia and Magenta, from New Orleans; Armadillo, Arkansas river; Cora, St. Louis. Departed—Mississippi and Memphis, for New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.—Arrived—Emperor, Belle Vernon and Mollie Ebert, from Cincinnati; Lady Gay, from St. Louis; Great Republic, from Cairo.

JEFFERSON COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

HON. H. J. STITES, JUDGE.

The cases set for hearing in this court on Saturday next are as follows:

W. M. Rice vs. J. G. Bale, &c.
J. G. Mathers & Co. vs. J. W. Stewart, &c.
G. McMillan vs. Wm. Greathouse, &c.
W. E. Warren vs. Satterwhite & Smart.
Boatmen Fire & M. Ins. Co. vs. Varble & May.
F. H. Vernon vs. Mutual Benefit L. Ins. Co.
J. R. Summers vs. T. J. S. Johnson, &c.
C. Webler vs. D. B. Shipley.
Bondurant & Todd vs. Wm. T. Shanks.
Sarah White vs. City of Louisville.
E. & A. H. Batchelor, &c., vs. Wm. E. Snoddy.
J. M. Carter vs. Felix Owen.
J. M. Cummins vs. J. M. Meyers.
P. & M. Pfeiffer vs. Zang, Vogt & Co.
Citizens' Bank vs. A. L. Robinson & Co.
Same vs. same.
Warfield & West vs. C. J. Prentice.
W. R. Abbott vs. J. A. Meyers & Co.
James Rutherford vs. Wharton & Clark.
W. H. Dix & Co. vs. R. B. Hopkins & Co.
Squire May, &c., vs. M. Stone.
Brannin, Summers & Co. vs. George E. Heinsohn, &c.
Western Financial Corporation vs. same.
J. L. Williamson vs. R. H. Rootson.
D. Franz, Sr., vs. P. & M. Pfeiffer.
Same vs. same.
Lane & Bartlett vs. Jas. A. Lee.
W. L. Weller vs. same.
Geo. W. Smith vs. same.
H. A. Thierman vs. Chas. Meyer.
C. H. Jones vs. L. B. Bates, &c.
Spratt & Co. vs. W. Paris.
Geo. Metz vs. Wm. E. Lindsley.
Peaslee, Gaulbert & Co. vs. Jas. A. Miller.
Wm. H. Wire vs. J. P. Dennie.
J. L. Deppen vs. C. J. Prentice.
J. L. Deppen vs. G. D. Prentice.
Peaslee, Gaulbert & Co. vs. Ky. Pneumatic Gas Company.
Means & Co. vs. Kirk, Dennis & Co.
Union Iron Co. vs. dc.
J. Von Borries & Co. vs. Wm. Kolle.
W. Springer & Bro. vs. S. P. Whaley & Co.
Ann Powell vs. Kirk, Dennis & Co.
Brandeis & Crawford vs. R. & R. M. Waltham.
Mast & Wiel vs. Baird Bros.
Fred Werdermann vs. Aug. Reinehel.
American Ins. Co. vs. Varble and May.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—P. M.

Money active at 7 per cent and 7 per cent gold per annum and 1-16 per cent per day.

Sterling dull at 8¾@8⅞.

At the annual election of Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company to-day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: Rush C. Hawkins, New York; Thos. W. Kennard, New York; Wentworth Huyshe, New York; J. B. Fonnes, W. P. Rogers, Lawrence Johnston, D. J. Day, W. W. McFarland, Charles Day, New York; David Jones, Ravenna; John Gardner, New York; Tatlow Jackson, Philadelphia; Wm. Lee, Randolph; Jacob Crall, Ashland; Jacob Ridlet, Galion; J. W. Taylor, Cleveland; George S. Babcock, Buffalo; Jas. McHenry, London; Jos. Lerocque, Wm. H. Taylor, Samuel L. M. Barlow, New York.

The failure of the firm of Hugh N. Camp & Co., sugar refiners, was announced to-day. The refinery was at Bristol, but the business of the firm and liabilities are chiefly in this city. The liabilities amount to $[illegible]0,000. Universal sympathy is expressed for the firm, and the merchants promptly came forward with liberal offers of money, one party alone tendering $100,000 to Mr. Camp. The firm did not feel justified in accepting financial assistance, preferring to ascertain the exact position and lay a statement of their affairs before their creditors.

Gold dull and prices are almost stationary; opened at 119⅝, touched 119⅝, at which most of the business was done, and closed at 119⅜. The carrying rates were 1-32@1-16 per cent.

The clearances to-day were $36,000,000.

Government bonds are strong.

5-20s '62	115⅝@115⅞	Coupons '67	112 @112¼
'62	115⅛@115⅜	Coupons '68	112 @112⅜
'64	114⅞@115	Ten-forties	111⅝ @110¾
'65	112⅞@113	Pacifics	109 @109¼
new	111⅞@111⅝		

State bonds are quiet.

Missouri	86¾@	Old N Carolina	41 @
Old Tenn	53 @	New N Carolina	28½ @
New Tenn	46 @		

Stocks closed steady, with more disposition to buy than for some time past.

The following were the closing 5.30 prices:

Canton	49 @	Michigan Cen'l	116¾@
Cumberland	21½@	Lake Shore	85⅝@
Western U Tel.	32 @	Illinois Cen'l	134½@
Quicksilver	15 @	Pittsburg	83⅝@
Mariposa	7½@	Northwestern	67⅝@
Do preferred	15 @	Do preferred	82 @
Adams Ex	61⅝@	Rock Island	102⅝@
Wells & Fargo	19⅝@	St. Paul	73⅜@
Amer. Ex	35⅝@	Do preferred	85⅝@
U. S. Ex	48½@	To. & Wabash	49⅜@
Pacific Mail	41⅝@	Do preferred	71⅜@
N. Y. C. cons'd	87⅞@	Ft Wayne	89⅝@
Erie	23⅝@	Terre Haute	25 @
Do preferred	42 @	Do preferred	55 @
Harlem	129 @	Chicago & Alt.	143 @
Do preferred	133 @	Do preferred	143 @
Hudson scrip	82⅞@	Ohio and Mis	24 @
Reading	93⅜@		

Mining shares dull.

Copper at Boston—Calumet 35; Copper Falls —; Franklin 9, Hecla 75; Quincy 23.

Sub-treasury balance ... $92,205,272

Including currency to the amount $4,951,499

NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—P. M.

COTTON—Opened very firm and closed quiet; sales 2,100 bales at 25⅝c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts 9,455 bbls, market dull and unchanged; sales 5,100 bbls Western.

CORNMEAL—Quiet.

WHISKY—Market unchanged; sales 450 bbls at 99c@$1 00.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat 8,700 bush; market heavy and 1@2c lower; sales 68,000 bush at $1 22@1 24½ for No 2 spring; $1 28 at 1 35½ for winter red and amber Western; also sales reported of 30,000 bush No 2 spring delivered all this month at $1 20. Rye quiet. Barley dull. Receipts of corn 162 bush; market quiet and heavy; sales of 21,000 bush at 95@98c for new white Southern, $1 01@1 02 for yellow Southern; $1 14 for old mixed Western. Receipts of oats none; market a shade firmer for choice, sales of 19,000 bush at 58@63c for Western, and 63@64c for State.

GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee in fair request; sales on private terms. Sugar quiet; Cuba 10½@10⅝c and Havana 13c. Molasses dull; New Orleans 74@78c.

HOPS—Quiet.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 15¼c for crude, and 30½c for refined.

OILS—Linseed dull.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork lower; sales 780 bbls at $28 75@29 50 for new mess, $28 75@29 for old, do; $21@25 for prime; $26@28 for prime mess; also 3,750 bbls of new mess, seller February and March, at $28 50@29. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet at 11½c for shoulders; sales of 75 pkgs. Middles heavy; sales 330 bxs Cumberland cut at 14½@15c. Dressed hogs quiet at 11½c@12c for Western. Lard heavy and lower; sales of 780 tcs at 17½@18⅛c for steam and 17@18c for kettle rendered; also 1,000 tcs at steam, seller February and March, at 17@17⅛c.

BUTTER—Steady at 18@30c for Ohio.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull; shipments of 15,000 bush wheat per steamer at 4d.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed quiet and slightly in buyers favor.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and shade lower, with a limited export and milling demand. Rye heavy and nominal. Oats dull and heavy at 65@66c for Western. Corn nominal at $1 10@1 11 for old mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $29 25@29 50 for mess on the spot, and $29 is bid and $29 50 asked for February. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats and bacon nominal. Lard dull and slightly in buyers favor.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.

Trade is inactive and prices are nominally unchanged. A few of Sprague's light prints opened at 11½c, and the Americans and medium Coburgs at 11¾c; heavy sheetings of best brands are held at 16½c, but the same goods can be bought at Chicago at 15c and the Stark at 15½c, which is ½c above agent's price here; Augusta sheetings are held at 13c; colored cottons quiet yet steady.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4—P. M.

TOBACCO—Stronger, but unchanged.

COTTON—In fair demand, with sales ranging at 23½@24c.

HEMP—Nominally unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and firm for low grades; fall superfine sold at $4 15; extra $4 40@4 75; double extra $4 90@5 25; treble extra to choice family $5 50@6 25.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No 1 spring 95c; No 2 red fall $1 01 05; choice to fancy $1 10@1 30; No 1 white $1 17; choice $1 25. Corn dull and lower at 80@83c for yellow in bulk; 85c for mixed white; yellow in sacks 85@87c; white 75@83c. Oats dull; in bulk 51c. Barley dull at $1 10@1 15 for Minnesota spring. Rye firmer at 86c.

WHISKY—Opened at 96c and closed with no buyers at 96c.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Dull and heavy, with very little doing; small sales of heavy mess pork at $28 50. Jobbing sales dry-salt meats at 11@11½c for shoulders, 15c for clear rib sides and 15½c for clear sides. Bacon jobbing at 14c for shoulders, 16½c for clear rib and 17¼c for clear sides. Lard dull and lower at 16c for prime steam.

CATTLE—Firmer and steady, with a local demand at 3¾@5¾c for fair to prime; 6@6½c for choice.

HOGS—Packers are holding off; offering 8@9c, which drovers decline; sales at 8¾@9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour 3,600 bbls, wheat 3,900 bush, corn 5,500 bush, oats 8,000 bush, rye 400 bush, hogs 2,360 head.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Without change, and but little doing. Wheat $1 08@1 12. Corn 76c. Oats 50@55c for mixed.

COTTON—Firmer; middling at 24@24½c, and for good grades 24¾c is obtained.

TOBACCO—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 94c.

HOGS—Dull at $9@10 for live and $11@11 50 for dressed; receipts 3,100 head.

PROVISIONS—Unsettled and prices are nominal; nothing of importance was done; mess pork held at $27 50. Lard 15½@17c for steam and kettle. Green meats 10c, 12½c and 14½c and dull.

BUTTER—In better supply and prices are drooping; fresh 25@35c.

EGGS—30c.

PETROLEUM—Lower; refined 29@30c.

OILS—No change in lard or linseed; demand moderate.

GROCERIES—Unchanged and quiet.

GOLD—Buying at 119⅜.

EXCHANGE—Firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling.

MONEY—Market quiet and rather easy.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 4.

COTTON—Firm at 24c. Receipts 1,159 bales; exports 761 bales.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn 90@95c. Oats 73c.

HAY—$26.

BRAN—$27.

PROVISIONS—Pork 11@12c. Lard 18@19½c. Bulk shoulders 12c; sides 16c.

NASHVILLE MARKET.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.

COTTON—Firm and prices are higher; low middling 23¼c; good ordinary 21½c.

GRAIN—Wheat, red $1 10, amber $1 15, white $1 20. Corn 95c@$1. Oats 75c. Rye $1. Barley $1 20.

FLOUR—$4 50@5 50 for superfine to fancy.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, clear sides 17½c; shoulders 14½c; country hams 18c; city cured hams 21c. Bulk meats, clear sides 15½c; clear rib sides 15c; shoulders 12c. Rump pork $25. Lard 18c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4

PETROLEUM—Crude 20½c, and refined 30c.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $4 25@4 50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red $1 25@1 32. Rye $1. Corn, easier, old yellow $1; new 85@95c. Oats dull at 52@56c.

PROVISIONS—Declining; new mess pork $30. Lard 17½c.

WHISKY—Heavy at 99@1 01.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4—P. M.

FLOUR—More active; Western superfine $4 75@5, extra $5 25@7.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; red $1 15@1 40. Corn active; prime white 95@96c. Oats dull at 53@57c. Rye $1@1 05.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Fair inquiry at 98c@$1 for wood and iron bound.

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY J. G. McNETT.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clk, at Auction-rooms, No. 115 Jefferson st., between Third and Fourth, opposite United States Hotel, will be sold a general assortment of household goods, gold and silver watches, rings, &c.; also, a large lot of new and second-hand clocks. Parties wishing to purchase will do well to attend this sale as they will be sold without reserve.

Also in the evening at 7 o'clk, watches, rings, pins, chains, and every description of jewelry.

Terms cash. J. G. McNETT, Auctioneer.

BY WHARTON & CO.,

82 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

Household and Kitchen Furniture

THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

WHARTON, Auctioneer.

Administrator's Sale.

AS Administrator of the estate of Garrett Nolan, deceased, I will sell at his storehouse, on Fifth street, between Jefferson and Green streets, at No. 140, on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 5, 1870, at 3 o'clock, his entire stock of groceries, &c. Terms, all sums of $50 and over six months credit; all sums under $50 cash. DENNIS LINCOLN, Administrator.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF Tobacco, Cigars, Store Fixtures, Office Fixtures, Fire-proof Safe, Fairbanks' Platform Scales, Stoves, &c., AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 5, 1870, at 10 o'clock, I will sell, at the store of Messrs. A. L. & G. Robinson & Co., No. 137 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, their entire stock of chewing and smoking tobacco and cigars; also the entire store fixtures, consisting of counter, shelving, stoves, trucks, platform scales, sample-cases, show-cases, office fixtures, a fine fire-proof safe, &c. The stock of tobacco is very large and comprises the best brands and will be sold in lots to suit.

The sale will be positive and peremptory to close up the concern. The store fixtures and office furniture will be sold at precisely 12 o'clock M. The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole stock is closed out.

Terms—All sums under $300, cash; all sums over $300, sixty days, note, negotiable and payable in bank, with approved security.

ja3 3t ALEX. P. HUMPHREY, Assignee.

BY C. C. SPENCER & CO.

Catalogue Sale of Valuable Medical Books, the Libraries of the late Prof. Chas. Caldwell, M. D. (the founder of Medical Schools in this city) and of his son, T. L. Caldwell, M. D.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at auction-rooms, No. 101 West Main street, the finest and largest collection of Medical works ever offered at auction, and comprising the most valuable collection in the State. Among them will be found works of great antiquity in an excellent state of preservation, though in the Latin, even still of greater value; also modern works of late edition, suitable alike for scholar and student. This sale should command the attention not only of all lovers of the theory and practice of medicine, but also of the antique. Catalogues now ready for distribution. Terms of sale cash.

ja3 C. L. CLARK, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Large Sale to Close Consignments—1,090 Cases Boots and Shoes,

AT AUCTION

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Jan. 5, at 10 o'clock, we will sell a large line of women's, misses' and children's wear; men's, boys' and youths' calf and kip boots, brogans and balmorals, all fresh goods, and must be sold to close consignment.

ja3 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6, at 10 A. M., we will offer an assortment of dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' Skirts, &c. Terms cash.

ja5 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY FRED. FRISCHE.

Administrator's Sale.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, Jan. 6, 1870, I will sell, at public auction, on Market, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, the well-known tailor and gentlemen's furnishing store of Louis Schuchmann, deceased, consisting of about 40 pieces of cloth, cassimere, &c.; a lot of dry goods and hats; also ready made clothing, dress and over coats, pants, vests, underwear, shirts, suspenders, &c.; also 3 fine show-cases. The sale will be continued from day to day until everything in the store is sold.

Terms—All sums of $50 and under, cash, all sums over $50, four months' credit.

ADELINE SCHUCHMANN, Administratrix.

FRED. FRISCHE, Auctioneer. ja4 d3

Auction Notice.

THE four-story brick building No. 136 on Water street, below Fourth, having been condemned as unsafe, will, on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 11 A. M., be sold, at public auction, for cash in hand.

The purchaser will be required to take down the building without delay, the same to be done under the direction and supervision of the Street Commissioners.

This building contains a large number of good brick, and the attention of persons needing brick is called to this sale. JO. H. BUNCE, Mayor.

Mayor's office, Jan. 1, 1870.

OSBORNE & McATEER, Auctioneers. ja3 dtd

Public Sale.

I WILL offer for sale, at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1870, several wagons, 4 or 5 fine work-horses, oats, and farming implements, together with a reaper and mowing machine, on the farm of Mrs. Ann H. Rudd, situated on the river road, two miles above the Cut off, and about four miles from the Court-house in this city.

Terms of Sale—All sums under $20, cash; all over $20, six months' credit, the purchaser giving note with approved security.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. P. RUDD, For Mrs. Ann H. Rudd.

S. P. WHALEY, Auctioneer. d31 dtd

PUBLIC SALES.

Sale in Bankruptcy of Indiana Farm and Saw-Mill.

AS assignee of E. D. Tyler, bankrupt, I will offer at public sale, at the Court-house door in Leavenworth, Crawford county, Ind., at 11 o'clock A. M. of February 15, 1870, the E. ½ of the E. Qr. and E. ½ of the W. ½ of the S. E. Qr. of Sec. 21, and also a part of the S. W. Qr. of Sec. 22, to-wit: All on south side of Turkey Fork in said Sec. Sec., and also the N. E. Qr. of the N. E. Qr. of Sec. 28, in Township 3 S., of range 1 E., containing in all 200 acres, more or less, with saw-mill and other improvements, situated 5 miles from Leavenworth, on the road to Miller's mill.

Terms—One-half cash; balance in 12 months, with interest, personal security, &c.

ja5 Wed&Sat STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee.

Commissioner's Sale Of the "Edwards House" and other Property, in Jackson, Miss.

BY virtue of a Chancery decree of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern district of Mississippi, rendered on the 24th day of November, 1869, in the case of Lane & Bartlett vs. Rebecca M. Edwards et al., the undersigned, a Commissioner appointed by said decree, will, on the 1st day of February, 1870, in front of the capitol, in Jackson, Miss., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following property in said city, viz:

1st. Those lots of land in West Jackson, opposite the front of the Edwards House, bounded on the north by Capitol street, on the east by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, on the south by Pearl st., and on the west by Gallatin st., lying on both sides of the Vicksburg and Meridian railroad and are described in detail by a deed from S. B. Thomas, sheriff, &c., to Mask, Edwards & Co., dated January 16th, 1866, and on file in said suit.

2d. Those lots of land in West Jackson, on which is situated the "Edwards House" and appurtenances, bounded on the north by Capitol street, on the south by Pearl street, on the west by the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, and on the east by lands sold to Mr. Mabry on 24th May, 1866, being the whole of the lands now occupied by and appertaining to said Edwards House and lying on the east side of said last named railroad.

The above two parcels of land will be sold separately, and with each will be sold all the buildings, improvements, tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

The second named parcel is the Edwards House premises, a very valuable and new hotel at the railroad crossing and depot.

The first parcel is opposite the hotel, fronts on both railroads, and has on it several frame buildings.

de29 deo&wts GEO. FEARN, Com'r.

ROLLER SKATING
At the Rink

THURSDAY and Saturday nights from 7 to 10, every morning and afternoon, Saturday afternoon excepted; also Tuesday and Wednesday from 3 to 10 exclusively for gentlemen.

MR. FRANCE

Will be present to give instruction.

ja4 6t

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of THOMAS J. ORR. Petition for final discharge filed on the 27th day of Dec., 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of Thos. J. Orr, Bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 323 Scott street, Covington, Ky., on the 29th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. FINNELL, Register. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. de29 Wed

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 27th day of Dec., A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of MEYER & BROOK (a firm consisting of S. Meyer and Dan'l Brook), of Breckinridge county, in the county of Breckinridge and State of Kentucky, within said District, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said District. STEPHEN E. JONES, Assignee. de29 Wed

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of T. P. G. BRUMLEY, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed December 23, 1869. The creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. B. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. de29 Wed

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky. In the matter of JAMES W. PUCKETT, bankrupt. Petition for final discharge filed December 23, 1869. The creditors are notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 14 Center street, Louisville, Ky., on the 11th day of January, 1870, at 9 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. J. B. WARD, Register. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. de29 Wed

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN REDMON. Petition for final discharge filed Nov. 21, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of John Redmon, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 323 Scott street, Covington, Ky., on the 1st day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JOHN W. FINNELL, Register. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. de22 W3

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of MARY BARTON. Petition for final discharge filed on the 12th day of Oct., 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of Mary Barton, bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, No. 323 Scott street, Covington, Ky., on the 1st day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from her debts. JOHN W. FINNELL, Register. JOHN T. LEVIS, Assignee. de22 W3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. H. MORRIS, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. de22 W3

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

H. C. BATES ... Lessee and Manager

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 5, second night of

MR. JOHN COLLINS,

The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, who will appear as PIERCE O'HARA and RATTLER, and sing the following songs: "Hurrah for the Chase," "Drink Deep, My Boys," "What Night Too Long," and a new version of "Widow Machree."

Performance will commence with the Irish drama the IRISH ATTORNEY.

To conclude with the Irish Farce HOW TO PAY THE RENT.

☞ In rehearsal—The COLLEEN BAWN.

☞ Saturday, Grand Matinee.

Grand German Opera

WEISIGER HALL.

MANAGER ... H. GRAU.

THE manager respectfully announces a SHORT SEASON of GRAND GERMAN OPERA, limited by pre-existing engagements to Three Nights and One Matinee Only, commencing THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1870, with Carl Maria Von Weber's romantic Opera

DER FREYSCHUTZ,

with the celebrated INCANTATION SCENE, produced with all the properties and effects brought here expressly for the occasion, when the ORIGINAL company of favorite and well-known artistes, comprising, among others,

M'me Marie Frederici, Amelia Jackson
M'me Sophie Dziuba, (her first appearance here)
Messrs. Franz Himmer, Theodore Habelman,
Wilhelm Formes, Heinrich Steinecke,
Joseph Weinlich, Ed. Beringer

will appear, together with Full Chorus and Orchestra, under the direction of C. Van Ghel.

FRIDAY—second and last Opera night but one—Mozart's immortal masterpiece

THE MAGIC FLUTE (DIE ZAUBERFLOTE)

SATURDAY—last day of the Opera—two performances—Afternoon at 2, only Gala Opera Matinee. Gounod's most celebrated Opera

FAUST (originally produced in America by this Company.)

EVENING, at 8—Last night—Gala performance—Boildieu's charming

LA DAME BLANCHE.

Habelman in his renowned role of "George Brown," in which he sings the celebrated "Robin Adair."

Admission $1; reserved seats $1 50; Family Circle 50c.

The sale of reserved seats will commence at D. P. Faulds' Music Store on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

de29 dtf

TESTIMONIAL CONCERT
—TO—
MRS. DAVISON.
Weisiger Hall,
Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1870.

Wm. Plato ... Director.
George Zoeller ... Pianist.

PART I.

1. Chorus—Come Gentle Spring ... Haydn. Mendelssohn Society.
2. Bass Solo—Mon ame a Dieu, mon cœur a toi ... Clappisson. Mr. Plato.
3. Duet—Wenn ich dich weiss in meiner Naehe ... Franz Abt. Miss Nathan and Mr. Plato.
4. Soprano Solo—Qui la voce ... Bellini. Mrs. Davison.
5. Tenor Solo—Adelaide ... Beethoven. Mr. Price.
6. Solo and Chorus—Inflammatus ... Rossini. Mrs. Davison and Mendelssohn Society.

PART II.

1. Duett—Schlummer halt fest ... Von Weber. Miss Nathan and Mrs. Davison.
2. Quartette—Violin, Cello, Piano & Organ ... Mozart.
3. Trio—Forma crudele ... Verdi. Mrs. Davison, Mr. Price, and Mr. McPherson.
4. Soprano Solo—Ocean du Ungeheuer ... Von Weber. Miss Nathan.
5. Soprano Solo—O, Rest in the Lord ... Mendelssohn. Mrs. Davison.
6. Chorus—The Heavens are Telling ... Haydn. Mendelssohn Society.

Concert will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. Reserved seats can be secured without extra charge at D. P. Faulds', on and after Monday at 10 o'clock.

Tickets, one dollar. ja1 d5

Masonic Temple

POSITIVELY ONE NIGHT ONLY,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.
RETURN, RETURN, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST,
OF
ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.

Reserved seats now for sale at Tripp's music store.

ja4 d7

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI.

LOUISVILLE AND CINCINNATI
U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3 50,

INCLUDING

Meals and State-Room.

This is the ONLY LINE running from Louisville to Cincinnati WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Passengers by this Route avoid a Two-mile Omnibus Ride and an Hour's Jostling over Rough Pavements.

Two Daily Lines.

U. States Mail Morning Line at 10 A. M.
GEN. BUELL ... C. DAVID, Master.
BEN. FRANKLIN ... SAM. HILDRETH, Master.
Landing at all intermediate points.

Evening Express Line at 4 o'clock P. M.
Sundays at 3 P. M.
UNITED STATES ... B. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. LYTLE ... D. WHITTEN, Master.
Landing only at Madison.

Both lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

Have one night and from 107 to 137 miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

Tickets for sale at the Company's Office, southwest corner Fourth and Main streets, Galt House and Louisville Hotel ticket offices, and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

se10 dtf FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

Notice to Shippers.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 10 A. M.

d31 dtf FRANK CARTER, Supt.

United States Mail and Express Company Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson.
TARASCON ... MATHER, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 5th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg
KATE PUTNAM ... W. F. ANDERSON, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 5th, at 4 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Frankfort and all Intermediate Landings.
BLUE WING No. 3 ... SAM. SANDERS, Master,
Will leave as above on This Day, the 5th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., positively.
For freight or passage apply on board or to JAS. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

Regular Owensboro and Evansville Packet.
NORMAN ... P. K. BARCLAY, Master, JOHN TRIPLETT, Clerk.
Will leave as above on Thursday, the 6th inst., at 12 M., positively, from city wharf.
MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Merchants' Packet For Cannelton, Troy, Owensboro, Evansville, and Green River.
FALLS CITY ... Capt. J. A. ROBINSON.
Will leave on Wednesday, the 5th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
ja4 d2 THOS. SMALL, Agent.

Regular Nashville Packet. For Clarksville and Nashville Direct.
EMMA FLOYD ... J. M. CHENOWETH, Master.
Leaves for the above and all intermediate points on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 12 o'clock M. from city wharf.
MONTCALM & CO., Agents.
No. 26 Fourth street, between Main and river.

For White River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M.

au29 dly J. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet,
LEONORA No. 2,
E. M. GARRETT, Master ... W. T. GRAHAM, Clerk,
Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
se29 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

For Arkansas River.

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M.

au29 dly J. W. FORSEE, Agent, No. 41 Fourth street.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—3,000 PERSONS—Male and female, to fill situations. Merchants, bankers, railroads, steamboats, farmers and others find reliable male help of all kinds promptly, free of charge. For help or hire go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets.

WANTED—HOME—A gentleman wishes to find a home for an adopted child, a little girl, about 8 years old, in some private family. Board, clothing, and expenses generally paid. For information address S., Courier-Journal office, Louisville, Ky. ja5 d3

WANTED—BOARDERS—To occupy two unfurnished rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, location best in the city. References required. Apply at 155 Broadway, between Fourth and Fifth ja5 d2*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man of good address, as waiter, bar-tender or assistant cook in a hotel or saloon. Please address F. TAUBERT, 347 Broadway. ja5 d3*

WANTED—TO TEACH—For particulars address Miss E. S., Russellville, Ky. ja5 d3&w2*

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man as book-keeper, salesman, book keeper or salesman to some well-established house. Salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of reference given as to character, competency, &c. Address W. M., care A. A. Winchester & Co. ja5 d2*

WANTED—BOARDERS—Good board, with comfortable and pleasant rooms, can be had at No. 171 Sixth st. ja4 d3*

WANTED—TO BORROW—On real estate, for two years, two thousand dollars at ten per cent per annum interest. Address REAL ESTATE, at this office. ja4 d2*

WANTED—SERVANT—A good white cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 132 Gray st. ja4 d2

WANTED—SITUATION—By a competent cloth finisher, can come well recommended; would prefer some factory in Kentucky. Please address, with terms, CHAS. W. GRIFFITH, Box 979, Des Moines, Iowa. ja3 d4*

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT—White preferred. Inquire at No. 76 West Walnut, between Second and Third streets. ja3 d3*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., Agents. de5 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—$200 per month and expenses can be made by selling, on order, Prof. Euston's Pen Portrait of GEN. LEE and his Farewell Address at Appomattox. It is a beautiful picture, in which a fine portrait of the General surmounts his touching farewell address. It will sell on sight to every admirer of the beautiful in art and literature. For terms address S. THURMAN, Gen'l Agent for Ky., N. E. corner Fourth and Market sts., Louisville, Ky. ja5 d6

WANTED—AGENTS—AGENTS for OUR NEW WORK—THE PEOPLE'S LAW BOOK, By the late Law Partner of the Chief Justice of Mass. Entirely new, full, complete and reliable. Recommended by the most eminent judges, etc., of Ohio, Ind., Ky., Tenn., and many other States, from Maine to California, as the best, most comprehensible, and most useful book ever prepared for popular use. The high character of the work, its practical value to all classes, its splendid recommendations, and its beautiful appearance, place Agents on the high road to success from the very outset. Address E. HANNAFORD & CO., 177 West Fourth st., Cincinnati. P. S.—Also wanted Agents for Greeley's AMERICAN CONFLICT and other FIRST-CLASS works. de3 deod&w4t

WANTED—CANVASSERS—Reliable canvassers agents and solicitors for the great money and labor-saving household convenience and necessity, viz: Everlasting Clothes Lines. They will last a lifetime. Call on or address JOHN S. CROWELL, No. 111 Jefferson street, bet. Third and Fourth. de29 d12

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machines in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n27 dly

WANTED—AGENTS—$250 per month, to sell the only GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. Great inducements to agents. This is the most popular sewing machine of the day—makes the famous "Elastic Lock Stitch"—will do any kind of work that can be done on any machine. 10,000 sold, and the demand constantly increasing. Now is the time to take an agency. Send for circulars. ☞ Beware of infringers. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass., Pittsburg, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo. n17 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—Everywhere, to sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE, the only practical Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Price $25. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. n17 d3m

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFE—With double door and combination and key lock, nearly new. Can be seen at No. 54 East Jefferson street. ja5 d3*

FOR SALE—SAFE—One Hall's Patent Safe, combination lock, medium size, nearly new. WILKES & DILLINGHAM, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. ja5 d6

FOR SALE—DRUG AND MUSTARD MILLS—As receiver of Baird & Tuley, I offer for sale the Louisville Drug and Mustard Mills, situated on the west side of East street, between Walnut and Chestnut. The right to use all labels and brands, together with the process of manufacture of Baird & Tuley's Pure Mustard made by this process is guaranteed to be in every respect equal if not superior to any mustard made. The mill is in running order. GEO. C. BUCHANAN, 34 Fourth st. ja4 d20

FOR SALE—ENGINE—Good second-hand engine, eight-horse power, with fly-wheel, shafting and pulleys, at Ferguson's Machine Shop, Main near Twelfth street. ja4 d6

FOR SALE—BRICK RESIDENCE—A neat and desirable 2½-story brick residence, No. 232 First street, between Walnut and Chestnut, containing entrance-room, wash-room, water-closet, two parlors, dining-room, kitchen and wash-room on first floor; five bed-rooms on second; front, side and rear yards; lot 30 by 180 to large alley; stable, carriage house, &c. Price low, with easy payments. Apply on the premises, or to R. JONES, Tobacco Factory, No. 479 Market street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. ja3 dtf

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL AND MACHINERY—Nearly new—situated on the corner of Fourteenth and Grayson streets. Apply to H. J. LEWIS, at Planing Mill, Tenth street. de5 dtf

FOR SALE—TWO DWELLINGS—Situated on the north side of Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. The lots to each are 40 feet front by 180 feet deep to an alley. The houses are complete, having eight rooms each, with gas and water, together with all modern improvements. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, or to SNEAD & CO., Market, between Eighth and Ninth streets. au24 dtf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—A nice Daviess County Farm—I will, on the 11th day of February, 1870, offer for sale, at the court house door in Owensboro, Ky., one of the best tracts of land in Daviess county; containing 466 acres—about 150 acres are cleared and in cultivation. The house is new and roomy, out-buildings good, water excellent; and occupies a beautiful elevation and is surrounded with evergreens and other shrubs and flowers in profusion; plenty of good pure water. The outhouses are cabins, stables, a large hay barn and a tobacco barn or factory 50x100 feet, with three screws for putting up tobacco; 100 acres of this land is as rich as any in the county, and is situated within ½ mile of Green river, within 2 miles of Curdsville and 5 miles of Delaware, the flourishing business points on Green river, and is entirely above overflow. St. Stephens Female College is two miles from the place, on which place a large brick Catholic church is being built. Other schools and churches are convenient. Terms of Sale—6, 12, 18, and 24 months' credit, bonds and security, with a lien retained on the place. Possession given at once. The title is perfect. I refer to W. C. Arterburn, of Jefferson county, D. L. Beatty and B. F. Buey, of Louisville, who will take pleasure in giving any information, and any questions will be promptly answered by addressing me, at Owensboro, Ky. GEO. W. TRIPLETT, Special Commissioner Daviess Circuit Court. ja1 d5*

FOR SALE—LAND—23½ acres of land on the Bardstown turnpike, 5 miles from Louisville. The improvements are a frame cottage, &c. Will be exchanged for city property. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street. ja4 d6

FOR SALE—70 GOOD MULES—By JAS. H. DRANE, near Eminence, Ky. de29 d18

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT—Containing 70 acres of choice land, ½ mile north of Beard's Station, L. C. & L. Railroad. The improvements are a beautiful Swiss cottage, containing 5 rooms, besides kitchen and pantry, large hall in center; servants' house detached from main building; the other improvements are smoke-house, wood-house, splendid stone spring-house, corn-cribs, stables, &c.; over 1,200 fruit trees, of all kinds, now bearing, and a young orchard of choice fruit set out. This place is susceptible of division into four or five beautiful building sites, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, or exchanged for good city property. PEARSON & MEDDIS. n25 dtf

FOR SALE—LAND—I offer for sale 225½ acres of land, lying near the L. and N. R. R., 12 miles from the city. The land is well improved. Terms easy. THOS. W. RILEY. n25 dtf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—COTTON PLANTATION—On Saturday, the 15th of January, 1870, on the premises, I will rent, at auction, the Le Grande Plantation, within the Laconia Circle, in Desha county, Arkansas. There are 700 acres of cleared land, a good residence, steam gin, and sufficient cabins. The hands have generally remained on the place. It is protected by the Laconia Circle Levee. DANIEL H. BRYAN, Laconia, Arkansas. d28 W&Satja12

FOR RENT—STORE—The three-story metal-roof store on west side of First street, between Main and Market streets, at present occupied by Messrs. Brandeis & Crawford. Apply to Mrs. A. H. ARMSTRONG or R. H. WAGGENER, No. 59 Main street. de31 deodtf

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A three-story residence on Chestnut street, between Fifth and Center—has 11 rooms, gas, and water. For terms apply at No. 356 Sixth st. ja5 d3

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two very desirable unfurnished rooms, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, over Jenkins' drug-store, corner of Third and Walnut streets. Inquire as above. ja4 d3

FOR RENT—OFFICE—One-half of a very desirable furnished office, on Main street, suitable for a fire insurance or real estate agency. Inquire at room No. 2 Johnson's building, 118 West Main street. ja4 d3

FOR RENT—THREE OFFICES—Over the drug store of Jenkins & Samuel, corner of Fourth and Green streets, one of which is quite large, fronting on Fourth street; the other two are 23 by 25 feet, and connecting. Water and gas in each room. Apply to WRIGHT & McDOWELL, 203 West Main street, up stairs. ja4 d3

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE—On the south side of Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, occupied by the undersigned. Apply on the premises. JAS. GRIFFITH & SONS. ja4 d6

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A comfortable dwelling-house on Chestnut street, between Brook and Floyd. Price $650 per annum. Apply to Mrs. GWYNNE, 216 Third st., or to BARRY COLEMAN, 291 Main st. de25 d10

FOR RENT—STOREHOUSE NO. 131—On the north side of Main street, two doors below Fourth. Inquire at the law office of EMMET FIELD, No. 7 Court Place. de25 d12

FOR RENT—28 ACRES RICH GARDEN LAND—Adjoining the city, has on it a two-story brick house; fine vegetable cellar; good well in the yard. Apply at KENNEDY & IRWIN'S coal office, 104 Third street. de21 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A modern two-story and attic brick residence, on Jacob st., bet. Floyd and Brook, containing 8 rooms, gas and water. Apply to PEARSON & MEDDIS, 150 Main street. n30 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—A No. 1 three story business house on Main street, between Brook and First. Apply to R. A. SHRADER & CO., southwest corner Brook and Main sts. se30 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Third street, between Main and Market. ALFRED T. POPE, Trustee. au21 dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—TWO COWS—One is a muley cow, red and white spotted, with a short tail, and the other is all red; each about eight years old; both giving milk. $10 reward will be paid for their delivery at the Farmers' Home, Market st., between Preston and Jackson. ja1 d5*

LOST.

LOST—GOLD WATCH—With the initials S. P. W. to H. A. D., engraved on the back. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving same at DUMESNIL & CO'S., 39 Fourth street. ja5 d3

LOST—A FUR COLLAR—Sunday evening, on Fourth street, between Broadway and Chestnut. The finder will please leave it at 348 Third street, or at the Courier-Journal office, and be rewarded. ja4 d3*

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP,
—OR—
IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is carefully compounded of purely vegetable ingredients, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists one great advantage it has over all other preparations. The crowning excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, acting upon the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of tightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased, "complete deafness, diminution or loss of sight, dilated or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effect in any way to be worn off.

Another great virtue claimed for this medicine, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, once broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy and wonderful virtues of this remedy. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S
TONIC SIRUP
OR
IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

For sale by

Peter, Powers & Cooper,	H. C. Chambers & Co.
R. A. Robinson & Co.,	Ed. Wilder & Co.,
J. B. Wilder & Co.,	E. Morris & Co.,

And all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main street, bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Ag'ts.
se6 deod&weowly

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
FOR THE CURE OF
All Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood,
SUCH AS

Scrofula or King's Evil,	Pimples on the Face, Boils,
Cutaneous Diseases,	Erysipelas,
Rheumatic Diseases,	Sore Eyes,
Syphilis,	Scald-Head,
Mercurial Diseases,	Tetter Affections,
Dyspepsia,	General Debility,
Costiveness,	Low Spirits,
Liver Complaint,	Female Complaints
Loss of Appetite,	&c.

This preparation is a concentrated Fluid Extract of Honduras Sarsaparilla and Queen's Root or Stillingia containing in solution a neutral salt of Iodine, with aromatics and sugar sufficient to render palatable. The well-known alterative properties of these articles is secured by carefully selecting the crude drug, for, in the case of Sarsaparilla, it is a well-known fact that at least nine-tenths of the root on the market is entirely inert from bad handling or age. Fortunately it is easily known. By chewing a little of the root, if good, a prickly sensation is produced in the throat which remains for hours. If it does not produce this effect, it is worthless. I use none that has not been carefully tested. Good Stillingia is more easily gotten, but, like Sarsaparilla, may lose its efficacy by improper treatment in the effort to extract its active principle. The process must be carefully performed by a competent person fully informed as to the conditions required to secure a perfect result.

What I Claim as Meritorious in This Compound

is that it contains the medicinal principles of good Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, carefully extracted by the most approved and scientific process, and is made the vehicle to contain the Iodine salt in a condition not liable to be affected by time or decomposed by the chemical action of any other of the articles with which it is associated; but, on the contrary, they become valuable adjuncts to its alterative action.

Practitioners Are Fully Aware of the Value of Such a Combination as This,

and also of the difficulty of getting it prepared so as to retain all the virtues of the crude fresh drug. This I have secured, and therefore offer it with confidence to the profession.

NOT AS A SECRET NOSTRUM,

but setting forth all its component parts, the proportions sufficiently indicated by the directions.

In the use of alterative medicines, no decided effect must be looked for in a short time. They act slowly, and require persistent and regular use. However,

The Use of a Single Bottle of This Preparation Will Indicate Its Curative Virtues

sufficiently to encourage the patient to continue taking until entirely relieved. The class of diseases in which they are used does not admit of heroic treatment.

This preparation is not intended for a beverage, as some sarsaparillas are taken.

BUT IS A POWERFUL MEDICINE!

containing one bottle, though not as large as others on the market, more of the extract of Sarsaparilla than there is in a dozen of the worthless compounds of flavored molasses and spirits which generally are offered to the public as Sarsaparilla and Blood Purifiers.

WINTERSMITH'S
IODIZED
Sarsaparilla and Stillingia,
The Great Blood Purifier!
PREPARED BY
C. H. Wintersmith, Louisville, Ky.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main St., bet. Seventh and Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,
General Wholesale Agents.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. se6 deod&weowly